ONLY LOWELL PAPER.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full day service of the Associated Press. A loop from their leased wires runs into this office, where an operator is stationed to take the entire report for this paper.

THE LOWELL SUN

22ND YEAR LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

BE POSTED.
If you want to be well posted, and up-to-date in the news of the day, buy THE SUN and you will get it all in
Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

MILLIONS OF MONEY

Given to Favored Banks Without Interest.

Glaring Misuse of Government Funds by the Administration to Prop Up the Gold Standard—A Lowell Bank Gets $285,000 of This Money and $90,000,000 Distributed Over the Country.

At a time when there is such lively discussion of the money question and such protestation of honesty and good faith by the administration, it will be interesting to know that despite the fact that a bond issue of $200,00,000 has just been completed, and that the war revenue tax is bringing in to the government nearly $2,000,000 a day, yet the government is openly giving to certain favored banks, the money so secured in large amounts, without any interest at all, as the correspondence herewith presented will clearly show:

LETTER TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 19, 1898.
Supt. of the Statistical Department
of the United States Treasury,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly send me at your earliest convenience the names and locations of the national banks in Massachusetts designated as United States depositaries, and also the amount of money on deposit in each of these at the present time? I should also like the total amount now on deposit in all other United States depositaries outside of Massachusetts.

Awaiting your earlies convenience, I remain,
Very respectfully yours,
JOHN H. HARRINGTON,
Proprietor Lowell Sun.

REPLY FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1898.

Mr. John H. Harrington,
Proprietor Lowell Sun,
Lowell, Mass.:

Sir:—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 19th inst., below will be found a list of the names and locations of the national banks in Massachusetts which are designated as depositaries of public moneys, together with the amount of public money on deposit with each at the close of business, October 16, 1898.

Name	Amount
Greylock National Bank, Adams, Mass.	$ 71,250.00
Miller's River National Bank, Athol, Mass.	60,000.00
Shawmut National Bank, Boston, Mass.	1,352,949.71
Merchants' National Bank, Boston, Mass.	420,040.00
Elliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.	123,500.00
National Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston Mass.	222,350.00
Shoe & Leather National Bank, Boston, Mass.	662,500.00
North National Bank, Boston, Mass.	100,000.00
Atlantic National Bank, Boston, Mass.	47,500.00
Globe Nat'l Bank, Boston, Mass. Remittance not received on 15th	00,000.00
Market National Bank, Boston, Mass.	66,500.00
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.	350,000.00
First National Bank, Fall River, Mass.	50,000.00
Massasoit National Bank, Fall River, Mass	95,000.00
City National Bank, Gloucester, Mass.	321,000.00
Haverhill National Bank, Haverhill, Mass.	301,000.00
Bay State National Bank, Lawrence, Mass.	50,350.00
Central National Bank, Lynn, Mass.	47,500.00
Traders' National Bank, Lowell, Mass.	285,000.00
First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass.	142,500.00
Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass.	144,177.50
Mechanics' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass.	47,236.56
Natick National Bank, Natick, Mass.	95,000.00
Adams National Bank, North Adams, Mass.	97,500.00
Agricultural National Bank, Pittsfield, Mass.	118,750.00
Springfield National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	95,000.00
Third National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	50,000.00
Ware National Bank, Ware, Mass.	100,000.00
Total	$5,839,602.79

The total amount of public moneys with all national bank depositaries, including those above mentioned, on that day was, in round numbers, about $90,000,000.

Respectfully yours,
F. A. VANDERLIP,
Assistant Secretary.

So defective is the gold standard that the republican party is obliged to prop it up by designating a number of banks throughout the country as United States depositaries, which are to have the free use of the government funds in the money accruing from the war revenue taxes or the bond issue on which the government is paying interest. The banks are required to deposit government bonds as security for the money, but they pay no interest whatever upon the amounts they receive on deposit in this manner.

In the banks of Massachusetts there is nearly $5,000,000 deposited and throughout the country, $90,000,000 without interest. The banks let this sum out on interest and thus make $5,400,000, charging 6 per cent per annum.

Where does this money come from? From the people or the banks? It is systematically forced from the people, and handed over to the banks in order to make it appear that the gold standard serves the purposes of business; but as soon as the election is over, this money will be withdrawn and let the people suffer the full consequences of the single gold standard.

Does this not confirm the claim made by the democratic orators of the country that the republican party is about to establish a great banking trust in this country?

The McCleary bill, which has been reported favorably from the house committee, and now stands on the calendar ready for passage, is designed to establish such a trust, because it has the following provisions:

(1st) By section 13 the greenbacks are to be destroyed and the government is to issue no more paper money direct, but the government will furnish more paper money to the banks, to issue when and how they choose.

(2d) All restriction as to withdrawal of the paper money issued by the banks is to be withdrawn under section 40. This enlargement of the bank control of the volume of paper money, makes more complete the present control which they exercise through the volume of bank credits. Speaking upon this matter, McCleary himself in reply to Hon. George Fred Williams, said: "The government shall continue to allow the free coinage of gold; the coinage of silver will be on the government account. The issue of paper money is purely a private transaction."

Here, then, is the danger to the people, the danger of one of the most gigantic and powerful trusts ever raised in this country. Not all the monopolies under which the country groans today, would work half so much injury to the people as would this great bank trust that could then vary the amount of money in circulation at will and thus raise and lower the average of prices in proportion. It is well known that the average of prices rises when the volume of money either coin or greenbacks, is increased and falls when the volume of circulating medium is contracted. Under a great money trust, such as proposed, the volume would be varied by the banks, and there would be a continuous juggling of prices which would paralyze business. In the light of such events, it behooves the people to look to their interests, act promptly in opposing the election of republican congressmen, for this is the only way in which the great calamity to the nation can be averted.

One of the chief reasons why Congressman Knox asks a re-election is, that he wants an opportunity to have this bank and money trust established. He is himself president of a national bank in Lawrence and, of course, is with the bankers in their scheme to get the power of issuing paper money as they may. It is a conflict between the bankers and the people. The people want congressmen to oppose this measure. By electing Senator Flynn in the Fifth district the support of the bankers would be reduced by at least one vote and they will find Senator Flynn's vote recorded against them. Verily, the nation is approaching a very dangerous crisis, and only prompt action by the people can avert what would be in every respect as bad as any form of oppression found in Russia, where the people are in a condition of serfdom.

THE SIXTH ARRIVES

On the Mississippi at Boston This Morning.

Met by Gov. Wolcott—The Program for the Reception—Fire Signal to Go to Boston—Military Board Starts to Meet Them.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The United States transport Mississippi, having on board the Sixth regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, was sighted below Hull at 9.30 o'clock this forenoon.

The Mississippi arrived at quarantine at 10.15 o'clock. She will probably be detained there two hours in orders to allow a thorough medical inspection by the quarantine officials.

As soon as Governor Wolcott learned that the Mississippi had been sighted he boarded a private tug and started for Galloupe island to officially welcome the regiment. Col. Harry Converse also went down and took 1000 uniforms for the boys. Arthur Salmon, representing the Lowell city government was on board to get definite information to wire to Lowell so that the bells could be sounded in due time to notify the public.

At 11.40 the fire signal rang to notify those who wished to go to Boston.

RECEPTION PROGRAM.

Chief Marshal Hayes has arranged the following program for the welcome home of the Sixth boys on their return to Lowell.

If a special train is obtained, as undoubtedly it will be, the boys will come to the Merrimack street depot.

As soon as the train comes in, the depot will be cleared of people and no one but the two companies of returning soldiers and the citizens' committee will be allowed in there.

The Military band will go to Boston and accompany the boys home.

The public is requested not to attempt to get near the train, as they will not be permitted to board it.

Taking the line of procession backwards for convenience' sake, the Lowell Cadet band will take position at the entrance to the depot on the extreme left of the line. On their right the High school battalion and its drum corps will form. On their right will form the provisional militia and the Chelmsford cavalry dismounted, and Mirault's band. On the right, the G. A. R. posts and Borjes' band, and the mayor, city government and city officials and then the city marshal.

The G. A. R. posts held a meeting last night and decided to turn out and escort the Sixth regiment on its return.

Chief Marshal Hayes has issued the following orders:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.
Headquarters of Chief Marshal Sixth Regiment Reception Parade,
October 27, 1898.

Leaders of bands, captains of companies and commanders of G. A. R. posts and all other organizations which are to participate in the reception parade to the returning companies of the Sixth regiment will please report to me immediately for assignment of position in line. Office, 92 Middle street. Telephone 542-5. Residence telephone, 543-4.

W. H. I. Hayes,
Chief Marshal.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.
Headquarters of Chief Marshal, Sixth Regiment, Reception Parade.
October 27, 1898.

Fire Alarm Signal 2-2-2-2 will notify the members of the Reception Committee that they are to take the next regular train at the northern depot for Boston to meet Companies C and G.

Fire Alarm Signal 2-2-2-2——2-2-2-2 will notify all organizations which are to participate in the parade to assemble immediately at the northern depot.

Fire Alarm Signal 2-2-2-2——2-2-2-2——2-2-2-2 will notify all organizations which are to participate in the parade to assemble immediately at the Merrimack street depot.

W. H. I. Hayes,
Chief Marshal.

Let the echoes ring when the boys come marching home. Corporations churches and schools having bells, chimes or whistles are urgently requested to set them going when the signal announces the coming of the Sixth regiment.

Yours for patriotism,
George F. Kenngott,
Charles L. Merriam,
A. E. Rose,
W. H. I. Hayes,
E. B. Carr.

While in Boston yesterday Arthur F. Salmon conversed with military officials relative to the plans for receiving the Sixth regiment here. The officers said their plans would be governed entirely by Col. Rice's wishes. If he is agreeable to a march through the streets, the Sixth regiment will proceed to the state house. From there Companies C and G will go to the Union depot, thence to Lowell. If Col. Rice is averse to marching, the companies will be loaded on trains at East Boston and sent to their various destinations. In any event, it is proposed to arrange things so that every company may reach its objective point by noon.

A despatch from Highland Light last night was to the effect that on account of the fog the ships passing were not discernible and it could not be known whether or not the Bay State or the Mississippi had passed. If the fog continues information on this point will not be had until the boats reach quarantine.

The Bay State is expected in this morning with 135 sick soldiers. A number of the ambulance boys will go down to assist in caring for them.

Privates Brennan, Poole, Frye, Mears and Perron were discharged from St. John's hospital yesterday.

Mrs. Robert G. Crawford has received a letter from her husband of Company M, stating that he is progressing finely and expects to be home next week.

FUND GROWING

BIG CONTRIBUTION ADDED TO-DAY—SEVERAL OTHERS.

The reception fund is growing but not as quickly as it should. The latest contributions are as follows:

John Lennon	$20.00
Friend	5.00
G. W. Conant	2.00
John J. Pickman	5.00

GENEROUS OFFER.

Dr. J. H. Sparks made a very generous offer to the city this morning which, it is needless to state, was accepted gladly. He tenders for the use of the soldiers, a brake, seating eight; a wagonette, seating eight; a wagonette, seating six; a three seater, seating five; four surreys, seating three each and as many hacks as he can get.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Two other witnesses, one of them the son of the defendant testified that the defendant had nothing to do with the farm or the milk there. The head man testified that he put no water in the milk.

Mr. Burke then began his argument for the defence but he had not gone far when his voice gave out and he was obliged to give up. Asst. Dist. Attorney Sanderson argued for the prosecution and the jury retired at 3.50 o'clock.

At just 3.54 the bell in the juryroom rang and in a short time the 12 men in the case of Israel Levine and George Menard, charged with assault with intent to kill, with dangerous weapon upon Eustis Blossom, a teacher at the Concord reformatory, filed in. The jury rang their bell several times before the deputy sheriff led them upstairs. During their couples of hours' consideration of the case, the jury had evidently an interesting session, judging from the noises emanating from their room. Great moving about and loud talking characterized their discussions.

The jury found Levine guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon, but without itent to kill, and Menard guilty of simple assault and battery.

The jury in the Stiles case was out only one minute when it returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Levine and Menard were then taken up for sentence. The defendants had a bad record at Concord. After a lengthy consultation Levine was sentenced to the state prison for not less than two and a half years and not more than four years and George Menard received two years in the house of correction, two very light sentences when one considers the indictment.

The celebrated liquor case of John B. Clancy was expected to come up yesterday afternoon. Poor John B. has been unfortunate in regard to liquor, not that he ever drank it, but in keeping it on his premises.

Not long ago, he was summoned into court in a liquor case and as misfortunes never come singly, he was summoned just at the time when his attorney was out of town.

Being of broad mind, John B. hired Lawyer Rivet to defend him and although the latter tried hard to exonerate his client, Judge Hadley could not see John's innocence and found him guilty, and to use a slangy but appropriate term, "soaked" him.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Clancy appealed his case to the superior court and now the redoubtable Charles Cowley is in court to defend him.

COURT COLUMBUS F. OF A.

The Knights of Columbus are hereby notified that there will be a regular meeting of the court at Foresters' hall Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock and all members are requested to be present as there will be an entertainment and smoke talk to follow.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HE DIED SUDDENLY

Hon. Prentiss Webster Passed Away Last Night.

AS A RESULT OF PARALYTIC SHOCK.

Was Law Partner of Late Gen. Butler.

Hon. Prentiss Webster is dead.

The news of the sudden death last night of the well known lawyer and writer came with a shock to his many friends, for though it was announced yesterday afternoon that he had received a stroke of paralysis it was hoped that he would recover from its effect.

Few citizens of Lowell were more widely known as Prentiss Webster.

He was born in Lowell in 1851, the son of the late William P. and Susan Hildreth Webster. He was graduated from our public schools and was fitted for Harvard college. In 1868 he went to Germany with his father, who was consul general at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He entered the University of Heidelberg as a law student and pursued his studies in Strausburg, where he was graduated in 1871.

In 1873 he was appointed United States consul at Mayence, Germany, which position he held until March, 1877, when he resigned to return to Lowell and the study of the law. He travelled extensively in Germany, France and Great Britain during his life of eight years in Europe, where he thoroughly acquainted himself with the German and French languages.

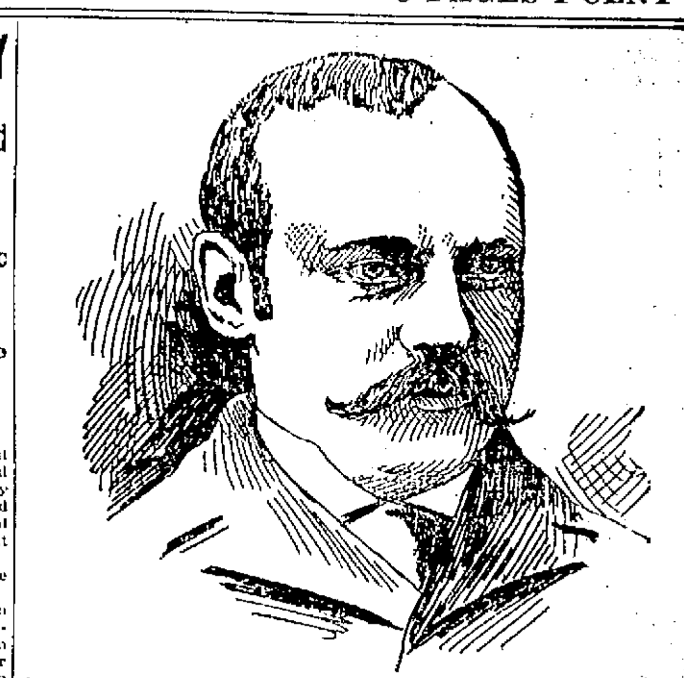
After his return, he read law with Hon. Henry W. Paine of Boston and John Davis, Esq., of Lowell, prior to his examination for admission to the bar in 1880. After his admission he practised his profession, and then went into partnership with the late General Butler, to whom he was related, and with whom he was associated up to the time of the death of the latter in 1893. Since then he has had offices in Lowell and Boston.

Mr. Webster wrote extensively for the press and law magazines and in 1890 published a work on "Citizenship" which was recognized as an authority in text books.

He was never a candidate for public office, but in 1888, under the administration of Mayor Charles D. Palmer, he was appointed a member of the original City Hall commission and was its secretary until its dissolution. His associates were James P. Francis, John F. Howe, John F. Phillips, ex-Mayor George Runels, and Hon John Welch, only the last two being now living. Messrs. Howe, Francis and Phillips were succeeded by Wm. E. Livingston, Dr F. C. Plunkett and Col. A. A. Hagestt, who were members when the commission dissolved.

Mr. Webster edited the history of the commission and of the construction and dedication of the City Hall and Memorial building.

Mr. Webster was of a genial, social temperament, and had a wide circle of friends. He was a member of Kilwinning lodge of Masons, a charter member of Centralville lodge of Odd Fellows and a member of Old Middlesex chapter, Sons of the American revolution. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. He was also related to ex-Postmaster Gardner W. and Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and Col. Percy Parker.



PRENTISS WEBSTER, Esq., Who Died of Paralysis Last Night, Aged 47 Years.

DEATHS.

BREEN—John Breen of 87 Davidson street died suddenly at his home last night of heart disease. Deceased was an old resident of this city and leaves a widow.

MURPHY—John F. Murphy, a resident of North Billerica, died Tuesday evening at his home in that place, at the age of 41 years and 11 months. He leaves besides a widow, two brothers, Daniel and Michael, and three sisters, Mrs. Charles Hurst of Providence, Mrs. Robert Hartley of Lowell, and Miss Nellie Murphy of North Billerica.

FROST—George W. Frost, an old resident of Tewksbury, died Tuesday at his home in that place. He was 64 years old. etro.flfRhR9-In-g,laSw.flIohdo-pdxhm

HALPIN—Mrs Margaret Halpin, an old resident of this city, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 112 Llewellyn street. She had been ill for some time. The cause of death was heart disease. One son, Dr. Andrew J Halpin, and three daughters, Mrs John Hayes, Mrs. Stephen Wynan, and Miss Caroline Halpin, survive her. Funeral will be held Saturday morning.

ANDERSON—Carl, infant son of Carl and Josephine Anderson, died this morning at his parents' home, 17 South Whipple street.

McALEER—Frank McAleer, aged 17 years died this morning at his home, 187 Lawrence street.

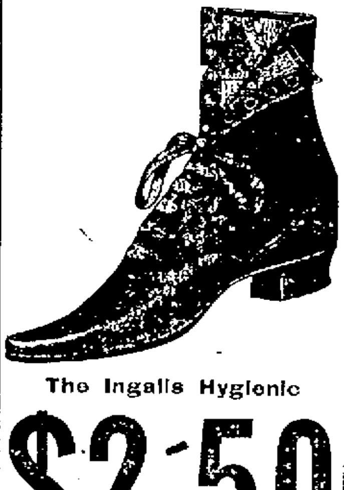
FUNERALS.

FOSTER—The funeral of Joseph Foster took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from the home of his parents, 37 Fulton street. Burial in the Catholic cemetery. J. F. O'Donnell was in charge.

MURDERER FOUND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Joseph Harper, the mulatto who is alleged to have stabbed and killed Samuel Williams, another colored man, during a quarrel at the latter's home last night, was captured early this morning by Patrolmen Sheehan and Hutchins of Station 9. Harper was trying to leave the city and was walking on the New England railroad tracks when caught. He will be arraigned later.



The Ingalls Hygienic

$2.50

SHOE FOR LADIES.

They are double stitched, have hygienic woven innersoles which prevents drawing the feet, are flexible, perfect fitting and sold at a price within the reach of all wishing an

Elegant Shoe.

By wearing this shoe you find they are superior to all others.
See trade mark on shoe.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.
MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

MONEY DEPOSITED
On or before Thursday, Nov. 9, in the Savings Department of the
TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
will draw interest from Nov. 1st, at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.
Agents for sale of [illegible]

A [illegible] of 60c Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

Putnam & Son

BOX COATS

The nattiest and most stylish overcoats to be worn this season by young men.

A STUNNING COLLECTION representing the very latest ideas in young men's dress.

BOX COATS

Of heavy weight Coverts and Whipcords in new shades. Plaid backs with deep satin yokes, shoulders and sleeve linings, or lined throughout. Made with velvet or cloth collars; cut very short. Prices **$5.00, $10.00,** up to **$20.00.**

BOX COATS

Black, brown and olive Kerseys; made with fine all worsted linings and with guaranteed satin, yoke, shoulders and sleeve linings, correct to the width of a seam and cut very short, **$10.00** and **$15.00.**

BOX COATS

For Boys and Children's in covert cloths and dark colors, **$3.50** and upward.

PUTNAM & SON

166 Central Street.

PRECINCT OFFICERS

The Mayor Radically Revises the Democratic List.

The Democratic City Committee Wants the Reasons for Making Forty Changes in the List—A Hearing Sought Upon the Matter.

The list of democratic precinct officers which appears below is the one presented by the city committee, revised by the mayor and presented to the board of aldermen Tuesday night, subject to their confirmation at the next meeting. Chairman O'Connor, of the democratic city committee, who has asked for a hearing at that time, claims that the mayor has made about 40 changes in the list. He says he is aware that the mayor is not obliged to accept he lists of either party committee. But having requested a list, as has been customary for mayors to do for several years, courtesy requires that some substantial reasons should be given for so many changes. The list follows:

WARD ONE.

Precinct 1—Warden Edward F. Cooney, 8 Spring street; deputy, Patrick Dolan, 262 Middlesex street; inspectors, John W. Fitzgerald, 12 Garnet street; James H. Corcoran, 168 Middlesex street; John J. O'Neil, 179 Middlesex street; deputies, John J. Duffy, 262 Middlesex street; Edward Burns, 12 Garnet street; Joseph F. Burns, 8 Garnet street.

Precinct 2.—Warden, Frank A. M. Tobin, 322 Merrimack street; deputy, John T. Finnegan, 6 rear 348 Bridge street; inspectors, William Hessian, 131 Lakeview avenue; John Kenney, 312 Market street; Hugh Williams, 105 Paige street; deputies, Joseph F. McLaughlin 103 Merrimack street; Ralph J. Conrser, 40 Merrimack corp; Worthen street; John McLaughlin, 316 Market street.

Precinct 3—Warden, John J. Carrigg, 10 Lakeview avenue; deputy, Hugh McNeely, 3 rear 117 Lakeview avenue; inspectors, Patrick H. Callahan, 25 Lakeview avenue; Charles A. Kelley, 51 West Third street; William J. Forbes, 4 Brown's court; deputies, Cormack Kiernan, 2 Brown's court; Thomas H. Hamilton, 6 Brown's court; Michael J. O'Brien, 7 Front street.

WARD TWO.

Precinct 1—Warden, William Hunt, 61 Dummer street; deputy, John J. Dahany, 1 Hadley block, Market s treet; inspectors, James E. McNamara, 403 Market street; J. Joseph Walford, 268 Suffolk street; deputies, Thomas J. Jonnson, 101-1 Prince street; Andrew Roarke, 455 Market street; Patrick Daley, 1 Roarke's block, Dummer street.

Precinct 2—Warden, William H. Daraby, 1 Hadley's block, Market street; deputy, David W. Carroll, 7 rear 110 Lewis street; inspectors, James B. McNamara, 207 Worthen street; John J. Cuff, 110 Dummer street; James P. Riley, 85 Adams street; deputies, Redmond J. Lynch, 116 Dummer street; John S. Cullen, 3 Little street; James J. Quinn, 90 Dummer street.

Precinct 3—Warden, Frederick Cronin, 165 Adams street; deputy, Frederick Cox, 232 Adams street; inspectors, James McCann, rear 304 Adams street; Charles F. Mitchell, 313 Market street; John E. Lynch, 82 Common street; deputies, William F. Quinlan, 153 Adams street; Thomas J. Buttermore, 38 Suffolk street; John J. Fahey, 1 Lagrange street.

WARD THREE.

Precinct 1—Warden, Francis B. McCarthy, 203 Mt. Vernon street; deputy, Henry F. Keyes, 372 Broadway; inspectors, Charles A. Harrington, 2 Wiggin's court; John W. Keefe, 281 Fletcher street; William H. Mullen, 22 Brooks street; deputies, James H. Mullen, 22 Brooks street; Alfred T. Grant, 31 Willie street; Michael Savage, 2 Locke avenue.

Precinct 2—Warden, Charles F. White, 26 Willie street; deputy, George W. Jockow, 895 Middlesex street; inspectors, Frank P. Flanagan, 22 Westford street; Frank Reeves, 627 Middlesex street; Jeremiah J. Wite, 26 Willie street; deputies, William H. Sheehan, 133 Cross street; John Harrahan, 32 Marshall street; Patrick Ward, 110 Rock street.

Precinct 3—Warden, George A. Kelley, 151 Branch street; deputy, Thomas F. Sheehan, 11 Hastings street; inspectors, Smith J. Adams, 249 Walker street; David W. O'Brien, 12 Columbus avenue; Napoleon Lalleur, 257 Walker street; deputies, John P. Green, 603 Broadway; Joseph E. Bowers, 4 Rock street; Thomas Hillery, 41 Rock street.

(See Second Edition.)

CHURCH TO AID LABOR

TWO ASSOCIATIONS MEDIATE FOR STRIKING LADIES' TAILORS.

Employers Firm, Although One Authority Says Many Men Are Near Starvation—What Wealthy Society Women Might Do For the Strikers.

No adjustment of the difficulties of the striking ladies' tailors in New York has been reached, but their case has been taken in hand by the Social Reform club and the Church Association For the Advancement of the Interests of Labor—the last named more commonly called the "Caal" club. These organizations are endeavoring to mediate between employer and employee.

The "Caal" held its first meeting this season the other afternoon at the home of the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran in New York and devoted itself to a consideration of the tailors' grievances. The result of the conference was embodied in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee feel that the action taken by many of the Fifth avenue ladies' tailors in requiring their employees not to be members of trade unions or other such organizations is not fair, especially as the masters have formed their own protective association.

Resolved, That such an enormous disproportion between the wages paid to the employees and the prices charged to the customer deserves attention, and we deeply regret to find that so many fashionable tailors give work to their employees which requires Sunday labor.

Resolved, That this committee is most desirous of calling the attention of the women who employ these fashionable tailors to the importance of their making due inquiry as to the wages paid and the treatment of the employees.

"Why, if six or eight of the women who belong to our society women of wealth and social prominence," said a member of the C. A. A. L., "should demand of their tailors that the men be reinstated and treated fairly the thing would be done. We intend to bring a strong influence to bear upon such women to insist upon this act of justice.

"Do you know what percentage of the amount paid for a costly garment the maker gets? The men have given me some figures. Here they are: Mrs. W. O. Whitney paid $90 for a coat, the maker putting in one week's work, for which he received $18.63. For a similar coat for Mrs. G. Seligman the maker received $17.40. An ulster for Mrs. George Gould, one week's work, brought the maker $20.81, the tailor, $135, and, even worse, a dress that was sold for $180 paid the maker only $16.

"One of the worst features of the men's work is the amount of time they are compelled to lose. They go for a garment in the morning and may have to wait all day for it and then have to work far into the night to get it back on time.

"The tailors took an unfair advantage of their men. They formed their own protective association. They saw ahead of them a prosperous winter, with plenty of business, and they determined to make it even more profitable for themselves by cutting their employees down to the lowest possible notch.

"First they asked them to tell to what union they belonged. Not knowing the purport of the inquiry, the men gave the required information. Then they were asked to sign a statement that they belonged to no union and would not become members of one. The union is the only defense the men have. They could not give it up. So they are out of work. The tailors are employing 'scabs,' but they miss their expert workmen. How do the men live when out of work? Badly enough. I know of men who have had nothing to eat for a week except free lunch.

"They made a mistake when they turned out for their parade. They put on their best clothes, and as they buy material at cost and make it up themselves their best clothes are good indeed. 'Sympathize with those fellows, with silk hats and fine clothes?' said a prominent man to me. 'They don't need it.'

"This thing of letting the men do their work at home is wrong. They ought to have to work in regularly inspected shops. That is one thing this society is working for. A poor fellow told me of making a dress for a prominent woman last winter when he had diphtheria in his family. He did not dare let it be known, or he would have lost his place. Think of the menace to life and health. For that reason, if for no other, wealthy women should give this subject personal attention."

The men have their headquarters at 231 East Thirty-third street, a dingy hall, where they sit in moody silence and talk over the situation. The Social Reform club has undertaken the task of arbitration, and is hopeful of success. A committee, consisting of E. H. Crosby, J. B. Leavitt and Charles F. Wingate, has conferred with the employees and has received word from the masters that their lawyer will meet them and endeavor to reach a settlement of the points at issue.—New York Press.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Credit to All.

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Ladies' Suits made to order, best styles. Cheapest prices and easy terms is the motto of the Lowell Corporation Supply Co., 26 Central street. Open evenings.

Explaining the Delay.

The Spaniards in Cuba are willing to get out, but appear to be waiting for excursion rates.—Detroit News.

As Dow's Menthol Cream ascends the air passages, cold in the head, rose cold and catarrhal affections vanish.

A MULE ROUTED SHAFTER.

A Bit of Unwritten History of the Late Campaign.

It was a Kansas man who sent General Shafter flying down the road in retreat into Siboney—one Kansas man and a little, vicious Cuban mule. The name of the Kansas man is F. L. Bugbee of Wilder, and he enlisted in Troop A of Teddy's rough riders. The mule's name was Dulcita, meaning "sweet little."

When the regiment was camped near Siboney, Troop A stole the mule. It was small, but if the Spaniards had been as good shots with their Mausers as Dulcita was with her left hind hoof there would not have been a rough rider left to be mustered out. Dulcita could drive tacks with precision with that hoof, and she had the temper of a jilted and jealous Cuban woman. She kicked everything to pieces about the camp that she could get her hoofs on.

One day Trooper Bugbee was sent to Siboney after some medicines and, as the way was long and rough, he thought he would ride Dulcita. The tender creature allowed him to climb into the saddle. Dulcita was so small and Bugbee's legs were so long that he could not use the stirrups, so his legs stuck straight out before him and even in advance of Dulcita's nose to keep them from trailing on the ground. The road to Siboney was a mere rocky path, down hill all the way. When Dulcita was part way down, she pretended to get frightened or offended at Bugbee's rigid legs. So she ran away. Bugbee thought it great fun at first; but, to his horror, he saw General Shafter and his staff, mounted, toiling slowly up the narrow path.

On went Dulcita, passionate and unreasoning as became her sex and nationality. Bugbee tried to stop her, but he might as well have argued with a wall. The general and his staff realized with dismay the impending collision. Every one tried to crowd out of the way, but the road was narrow and hedged in. So the general gave orders to retreat, and turned about and fled down the road into Siboney with Dulcita and Bugbee following fast. Thus is history sometimes made, and the record of the rout of General Shafter at Siboney will probably never be spread upon the archives of the war department.—Kansas City Star.

A Boston's Terrier's Long Swim.

A Boston terrier, owned by O. W. Ramsay, a contractor of Greenport, N. J., engaged in erecting the lighthouse at Orient Point, fell overboard from Mr. Ramsay's boat in Plum Gut channel the other morning. No one saw him go overboard, and as the tide runs very swiftly there no trace could be got of the animal.

The menhaden steamer Kingfisher recently arrived in port having the dog on board. The steamer had been hunting menhaden off Gardiner's island when the lookout on the masthead noticed the dog swimming. This was many miles from the place where he had fallen overboard.—New York Sun.

Troubles of a Kaiser.

Emperor William's journey is not to be all joy. When he tries to remember in which of his 110 trunks he put his toothbrush, there will be trouble in the caravan.—Denver Republican.

GEN. DALTON'S FATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 26.—Colonel Joseph A. Dalton, father of Adjutant-General Dalton, of Governor Wolcott's staff, died at the home of his sister here this afternoon from old age.

From Yesterday's Late Editions.

MATRIMONIAL.

HOBBS—ALLEN.

Miss Louise Allen, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Charles H. Allen, was married at high noon today to Mr. Alexander F. Hobbs. The ceremony took place at the Allen home, 57 Rolfe street and only the relatives and the immediate friends were present.

The marriage was solemnized in the music room. The bridal-party entered just at 12 o'clock to the sweet music of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin played by the American orchestra.

The bride wore a gown of white grosgrain, simple, but very becoming, and her veil was caught by a jewel. She was attended by his sister, Miss Bertha Allen and by Miss Belle Shedd. Miss Allen's gown was white muslin de sole over pink and Miss Shedd's was white muslin de sole over green.

Mr. Hobbs was attended by Mr. William K. Hamilton of Montreal, the former home of the bridegroom.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. John M. Greene, D. D., of the Eliot Congregational church. The bride was given away by her father. The Mendelssohn march followed the sacred benediction.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs received the congratulations of their friends and the D. L. Page company served a dainty wedding breakfast. The colors in the dining room were green and white with a profusion of flowers.

There were a number of out-of-town guests, principally from Boston and Montreal. The wedding gifts were, of course, numerous and costly.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, upon their return from a wedding tour, are to live, until their new home is ready, at the Allen home in Rolfe street. They will be at home there December 1 and 3.

DEATHS.

OTTMAN—Mrs. Lester Ottman of Gloversville, N. Y., died in that place October 22d, aged 23 years. Mrs. Ottman was formerly Miss Tairza Bennett a daughter of Edwin and Susan Bennett who formerly resided in this city, but moved to Gloversville about seven years ago. While in Lowell Mrs. Ottman was employed in the dressmaking rooms of the Misses Kenney. She was an attendant of the Centralville M. E. church. She leaves besides her husband, a father, mother, two brothers and a sister.

CLEARY—The funeral of Ellen Cleary who died at 13 Cedar street, yesterday, will take place from St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OUR COMMISSIONERS

Are Ready to Handle Philippine Question.

If the Spaniards Introduce That Matter at To-day's Session Our Representatives Will be Ready to Meet Them.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The American peace commissioners held a session of several hours today prior to the joint session of the two commissions, which opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Americans fully realize that they are approaching the discussion of the chief question intrusted to them namely, the future of the Philippine islands, and it may be taken for granted that they are prepared to take the matter up if it be broached today by the Spaniards.

The morning papers here treat of the fall of the French cabinet and the scenes in the chamber of deputies yesterday almost to the exclusion of general news. All of them, however, dwell briefly on the Spanish crisis or the split in the Liberal party of Spain, without, however direct reference to the Paris peace commission, except in the case of a new paper, La Volante, which is a Madrid article, dealing with the internal situation, says:

"Whatever may be said one way or the other regarding the situation, one thing is apparent—that the moment is badly chosen for a ministerial crisis. When dreadful calamities threaten Spain, from the outside, and at the moment when her destinies are being decided by the Paris conference, and at the moment when her flag is crushed at Porto Rico, the Liberal party is in a state of chaos and disagreement, and in the face of American pretensions, which are becoming daily more arrogant, Spain finds herself with a ministry without authority. Never has she needed more imperatively a strong government, one more watchful or awake to outside interests. Instead of this, miserable internal quarrels are carried on.

DANGER SIGNALS

Warn All Boats on the Great Lakes.

MANY VESSELS REPORTED IN DISTRESS.

Great Storm Raging Around Chicago.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—A wintry storm, which was central over the southern end of Lake Michigan, prevailed throughout the northwestern states the past 24 hours. To the west of Chicago snow fell to the depth of from two to eight inches and here and in the east there was a heavy rain which changed to a heavy wet snow at midnight.

A high gale from the northeast whipped the snow into a raging blizzard at many points. Telegraph wires were blown down at some places and the telephone service was demoralized. Deep drifts, which interrupted street car traffic and threatened to impede railroad trains and paralyze business placed some of the smaller cities in the grip of winter. Such severity of weather was entirely unexpected so early and has brought suffering to stock.

On the lakes, the gale in several instances has played havoc with shipping. Danger signals are up all around Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and Lake Superior. At several points on the lakes vessels were reported in distress and the crews had narrow escapes from drowning. In Chicago harbor alone, 25 vessels put in for safety.

The force of the storm was felt as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. At nightfall the rain that had been falling in the Ohio valley and the Central and lower Mississippi valleys turned into snow and soon a genuine winter blizzard was raging in those parts of the coutry. When the snow started the velocity of the wind increased.

Help in trouble.

Nearly every woman can recall from her own experiences some emergency when a ready knowledge of the best thing to do, would have saved days or perhaps months of anxiety and suffering. No family ought to be without the constant safeguard and ever-present help of that wonderful free book the Common Sense Medical Adviser by R. V. Pierce, M. D., chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It tells what to do in emergency or accident or sudden sickness. It contains over one thousand pages, profusely illustrated with engravings and colored plates. It gives receipts for several hundred simple, well-tried home remedies. It instructs the mother in the care of her ailing children or husband, and gives invaluable suggestions for the preservation of her own health and condition in all those critical and delicate periods to which women are subject. The author of this great work has had a wider practical experience in treating obstinate diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-renowned for their marvelous efficacy.

Mrs. H. M. Hansrote, of Magnolia, Morgan Co., W. Va., in a letter to Dr. Pierce says: "My husband is a locomotive engineer. He came home about a year ago and just dropped in the doorway. He was burning up with fever and he commenced with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery according to directions and in two weeks he was able to go to work, without having a doctor. I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription something over two years ago, and am glad to testify that it is a God-send to womankind. I have been out of health for years, and am now able to say your medicine has cured me entirely. The three children who were born before I commenced to take your medicine did not live long, they were very delicate, but those born since (three in all) are very hearty, and that convinces me that your medicine is just what it is said to be and a great deal more."

By simply enclosing 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., a paper-bound volume of Dr. Pierce's great book will be sent absolutely free, or for ten stamps extra a heavier and handsomer cloth-bound copy will be sent. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

GRAND RECEPTION

Gen'l Kitchener and Capt. Baratier at Marseilles

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY CONGRATULATES OFFICERS

And Kitchener Eulogized Major Marchand.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Marseilles, Oct. 26.—General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Captain Baratier, the bearer of Major Marchand's Fashoda report; arrived here from Alexandria, Egypt, today, on board the Messageries steamer from that port. During the voyage the two officers dined together and conversed on the customs of the tribes and peoples.

The British Consul met General Kitchener here on landing and Captain Baratier received an affectionate greeting from his mother and brother. Gen. Kitchener and Capt. Baratier left for Paris on the same train.

A crowd which assembled on the platform cheered Captain Baratier and a delegation from the naval and commercial schools presented him with a jewelled insignia of the rank of the officer of the Legion of Honor, to which his appointment has just been announced.

A deputation from the Geographical Society of Marseilles, after congratulating Captain Baratier, proceeded to General Kitchener's saloon car. There the spokesman of the French party expressed admiration for the general's remarkable campaign and work in behalf of civilization and thanked him for the courtesy he had extended to Major Marchand and his colleagues. The general thanked his visitor and eulogized Major Marchand whose expedition, he said, had excited the admiration of the whole world.

STOCK MARKET.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 26.—Wall Street, 1 p. m., A heavy demand sprang up for sugar which carried the price to near 115, at which large offerings drove the price down a fraction. International paper lost two points. The general market was dull, but held firm.

Wall Street (Noon)—Profit taking by room traders resulted in a sagging movement, but concessions were slight. There was little stock offered. Chicago Great Western preferred A was active and strong, gaining 2 points. Tobacco stiffened as much but continued feverish. Sales to noon, 160,230 shares.

MONTGOMERY SAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Nassau, New Providence, Oct. 26.—The U. S. cruiser Montgomery sailed for Charleston today, having on board the commission, headed by Smith M. Weed and President Heaureaux of San Domingo. It is understood that all the negotiations have been concluded on a satisfactory basis.

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.—President McKinley and party, which included Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary and Miss Wilson, and Postmaster General Smith, arrived here at noon.

MRS. LAVANWAY DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Lavanway, said to have been the first woman to practice medicine in Chicago died here yesterday. Mrs. Lavanway was also one of the earliest woman suffragists.

WANT INDICTMENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26.—The grand jury has been asked to indict Mrs. Cordelia Botkin for the poisoning of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane. District Attorney Hosmer has placed before that body all the evidence in the case.

SAIL FOR MANILA

Several Battalions Will Start Tomorrow.

OTHERS WILL FOLLOW ON NEXT SUNDAY.

Entire Force Will be Very Strong.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26.—The Indiana will sail for Manila tomorrow with the First and Second battalions of the Kansas regiment on board. Tomorrow the first and third battalions of the First Washington will sail on the Ohio. Colonel Funston will be in command of the former expedition, and Colonel Wholley of the latter. The Fifty-first Iowa has been assigned to the Pennsylvania, which vessel will carry all of the regiments. The Zealandia will be ready by Sunday. To this vessel will be assigned the Third battalion of the Kansas regiment, and possibly the battalion of the Tennessee regiment. With the departure of the Zealandia and Newport, there will be left of the troops only about 200 men, who will be sent on a small vessel.

GOLD SEEKERS RETURN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 25.—The Garden party of Fresno and the White party of Michigan representing fifty persons, has returned over the Edmonton trail from the Peace river country, after traveling through 1300 miles of rough country and undergoing many hardships. They returned empty handed after prospecting over 400 miles of territory.

GAVE IT UP.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Worcester Mass., Oct. 26.—C. J. Leary of Springfield, who tried to lower the record from Springfield to Boston and return, today gave up the trip here this morning on the way to Boston, on account of the weather. Leary left Springfield at 5 o'clock and got to Worcester at 8.45 o'clock, many minutes ahead of time of his schedule. Most of the distance was ridden without pace.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AMERICANS ARRESTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 26.—via Galveston.—Two American Protestant tract distributors have been arrested at Arequipa, capitol of the Peruvian province of that name, charged with distributing papers contrary to the state religion law. The state attorney will apply for their release.

RUN FROM CHICAGO.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26.—"Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe trains will be running into San Francisco solid from Chicago before next September," says President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe who has just arrived here after an inspection of the San Joaquin valley

AGONY.

No Better Word Describes Dyspepsia.

Indigestion Is Catarrh Of The Stomach.

Because Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh—Pe-ru-na Cures Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA caused me a great deal of trouble for years. I was advised at last to take Pe-ru-na. After using half a dozen bottles I was permanently cured. Yours very truly, Peter Kingsheimer, Addison, Wis.

When catarrh starts in the head more or less of the disgusting mucus that forms must reach the stomach; and cause dyspepsia, accompanied by loss of appetite, disagreeable fulness after eating, foul breath and other distressing symptoms. Pe-ru-na cures this kind of dyspepsia. Buy it of your druggist. If you will write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will advise you free of charge.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899.

GEN'L CHANOINE

Tells Why He Resigned His Office.

HE DIFFERED WITH THE PREMIER, M. BRISSON

As to Disposition of Picquart Affair.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The Petit Journal today publishes an interview with the former minister of war, General Chanoine, who explained that he resigned on account of the difference of opinion with the premier, M. Brisson, about the Picquart affair. He added that he had not demanded the prosecution of the papers which had been attacking the army, because he considered that the penalties imposed by the laws were sufficient.

Moderate papers say that yesterday realized their hopes; the Radical and Revisionist organs express belief in the existence of a military plot. They urge a union of all republicans as the only means of giving a stability to the future ministry

WHAT IS

POND'S EXTRACT?

A Family Remedy which, for over 50 years, has stood the test of time.

INVALUABLE FOR ALL ACHES, PAINS, INFLAMMATIONS, CATARRHAL TROUBLE AND PILES.

GET THE GENUINE. AVOID IMITATIONS.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

MRS. GEORGE FOSTER. Doctor, what can I do for belching of wind?

DOCTOR H. Belching of wind is due to fermentation of the food in the stomach. This is usually caused by the inability of the stomach to digest the foods containing starch. Avoid all intoxicants, fresh bread, rolls, rice, oatmeal, potatoes, peas, beans, corn, cake, pastry, pie, pork, sausage and rich foods. After meals take a Ripans Tabule. One will give you prompt relief, and their continued use for a week or two will cure the trouble if you abandon the foods that principally cause it.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

QUIGLEY ENDORSED

By the Lowell Ward Four Independent Club.

Ramsay Denounced By All and Knox's Career Disapproved—The Club Resolves Against Imperialism, and Incidentally "Flags" George W. Poore.

The Ward Three Independent club held a large ly attended and thoroughly interesting meeting in the warehouse of Jos. Green on Hale street last night. Toward the end of the affair Geo. W. Poore, Esq., chairman of the republican city committee, "rubbered" in, for that though slang, is most expressive in this particular case and was noticed immediately by Jerome F. Manning Esq., who very promptly made matters interesting for Mr. Poore.

Congressman Knox and his ideas received attention and disapproval while Rep. Ramsay was sized up correctly and denounced.

Clarence Willman presided and introduced John Barnes, who said that the club did not propose to be dictated to by any ring and hence could not support Jas. P. Ramsay, the ring candidate. In closing, he introduced Stewart Mackay of North Chelmsford.

Mr. Mackay said that no influence would be needed on the voters of Chelmsford this year.

He related the details of the recent 25th district convention and charged that it was a packed convention. "The people of Chelmsford," said Mr. Mackay, "are going to make a big kick, as they feel that they have not been used right I do not blame the rank and file of the Lowell republicans, but the demagogic leaders. Our remedy then was to get an acceptable man to run on the democratic ticket, and we picked out the cleanest democrat, that could be found in Chelmsford. Mr. Quigley is a very close friend of mine and as a member of the school committee I appointed him truant officer and he discharged the duties of the office faithfully. I cannot tell what the vote will be, but a conservative Chelmsford republican told me that there would be 200 republican votes cast for Lieutenant Quigley. It was stated at the convention that a majority of the Chelmsford voters wanted Ramsay again. There is one thing to do, to prove by their votes November 8th, that a majority of them don't favor James P. Ramsay. Lowell is a city of rotten politics and that was a rascally trick of the convention."

John Barnes then submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Headquarters Ward Four Republican Club, Oct. 26, 1898.

Resolved, That we as republicans hereby repudiate the nomination of James P. Ramsay as a candidate for the legislature and pledge ourselves to take and adopt any honorable action to compass his defeat and the success of his democratic competitor, William J. Quigley, of North Chelmsford ,at the polls on the eighth day of November next, and this we do, because we know that his nomination (Ramsay's) was procured in deliberate and premeditated violation of a solemn and sacred compact of political honor and honesty, made by the district convention in 1896, and we solicit the support at the ballot box on election day of all honorable and honest republicans in the district to aid us in this laudable purpose, when they make their cross.

Jerome F. Manning, Esq., with a faculty of good, plain English, was then introduced.

He said: "The management of Lowell politics has got into the hands of unscrupulous, irresponsible tricksters and in order to save the party, we repudiate the candidate of the republicans from this ward and do all that we can to accomplish his defeat. I would rather vote for the devil himself, horns, tail and all, than the man nominated by that convention. It was done to satisfy the petty, contemptible, besotted ambition of James P. Ramsay."

Mr. Manning then read a Mail editorial which he answered by ridicule and continued by stating that the press was subsidized. "Why," said Mr. Manning, "the only paper that has had the courage to repudiate Ramsay is the Lowell Sun. Mr. Ramsay poses as a friend of the laboring man, and at the same time if he is correctly quoted, he is in favor of the annexation of the Philippines with the 10,000,000 Malays and pirates to compete with our American labor.

"How can republicans hold up their heads after that convention? I myself feel disgraced by the action of that body. Swipe James Ramsay off the board of politics for now and evermore."

Mr. Barnes then presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved ,that the proposed scheme of "Colonial Expansion," in Asiatic waters, by annexing to the United States the Philippines and with them 10,000,000 of savage Malays to come into competiton with intelligent and educated American mechanics and laborers, is an un-American, un-republican and un-patriotic, hare-brained proposal, and makes the pretences of Knox and Ramsay, posing as the friends of American labor, both inconsistent and hypocritical; and we affirm our position that if Mr. Knox wishes our votes on the eighth day of November next, as a candidate for the 56th congress, he must speedily and publicly renounce and denounce this scheme of plunder and conquest as a mere incident of the Spanish war; that this colossal plan of making millions of Asiatics American citizens at a swoop, must be supported by something else than an order from Manila for women's underwear to Lowell.

Joseph Harrison said that all Chelmsford will vote for Lieut. Quigley.

Fred Humphreys said he had never voted for Mr. Ramsay and didn't propose to begin at this stage of his cause.

George Hodge of North Chelmsford asked all to centre upon one man that they might accomplish Mr. Ramsay's defeat. He then advocated Lieut. W. J. Quigley as the man, referring to his many commendable qualities and his ignorance of corruption. In closing he stated that if the club should stand by Lieut. Quigley, Chelmsford will reciprocate the favor.

Mr. Smith after giving the democratic party a moulting, calmed down and talked sense as follows::

"We are the judge and jury and we will pronounce sentence upon Ramsay November 8, as he is nothing more nor less than a political thief. There is a power behind Jim Ramsay, the Boston and Maine railroad, they want him in the legislature to do their bidding." The speaker then got after corporations generally, stating that all over the country the legislatures were in control of corporations.

Mr. Manning then said:

"We have not enough territory in Lowell. We want a slice of North Chelmsford and probably Billerica, but the legislature won't give us this territory without the consent of a majority of the voters of these towns. By electing Ramsay we would incur the enmity of the Chelmsford people and it would be impossible to gain their assent. The Philippines question is too great a one to be determined by the Pickering Knitting company getting an order for women's hosiery, with all due respect to the Congregational club. The democratic party has taken a stand against annexation and I'm with them for once." Mr. Manning also paid his respects to the administration, saying that President McKinley had conducted an offensive war instead of a defensive one, as stipulated by congress when it gave him an unlimited appropriation. He considered any attempt to annex the Philippines dishonesty, a fraud and an outrage and it would mean the death-knell of the country.

Mr. Poore was then attended to and after a discussion, it was voted not to allow him to speak, as he had come there for the purpose of creating discord. The chairman then announced that the next meeting will be held on Friday evening.

Antithetical.

The louder the international talk for universal peace the more energetically the work on new warships and improved death dealing guns goes on.—New York Press.

Processional.

Spirit of Freedom, when thy wing
Wafted the pilgrims' bark to shore
Didst thou foresee that time would bring
An empire to the pilgrims' door?

Through joy and sorrow, smiles and tears,
Rebellion's ravin, war's red tide,
Inspired by thee the rolling years
Have spread our borders deep and wide.

From sea to sea our wide domain
Extended lies; on every hand
A myriad cities dot the plain,
While peace and plenty bless the land.

Children of exiles gathered in,
Constrained to call no tyrant lord,
One brotherhood we stand within
Her gates and muster round her board.

To sing her praise with glad wassail,
With Saxon strength and Celtic fire;
Sons of the Teuton and the Gael,
We hail in her the world's desire.

And lo! her star of destiny
Shines like a beacon o'er the wave;
God's finger, calling us, the free,
To tear the shackles from the slave.

To plant the starry flag where'er
Oppression's shadow blots the world—
Do this our nation's charge, and there
To keep the starry flag unfurled.

Bid Freedom's voice in every land
Rebuke and quell the tyrant's pride!
Fling wide the portals! Lo, the hand
Of God is knocking! Fling them wide!
—M. C. O'Byrne in Chicago Record.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.
Piko's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE FATAL STABBING OF EDWAWARD MOORE BY GEORGE GREEN, AT MANCHESTER, N. H., YESTERDAY.

STABBED TO DEATH

A Soldier Kills a Civilian in Manchester, N. H.

The Victim a Man Who Pushed Him From a Wagon—The Perpetrator Has a Bad Record.

Manchester, Oct. 27.—At 10:30 o'clock last night at Lake Massabesic, Edward Moore, aged 36 years, was stabbed by George Green, a soldier of company C (Concord), First New Hampshire regiment.

Moore bled to death, notwithstanding strenuous efforts to stop the flow of blood on the part of the bystanders. Green stepped into the Clifton House, a few rods away, remained a few moments, and then boarded the last trolley car for this city. The officers at the police station were notified and met the car, took Green therefrom and locked him up.

It seems that Green went into a lunch cart near the pavilion early in the evening and ate a lunch. He offered a ten-dollar bill in payment, and the proprietor could not change it. About 9:45 Green ordered more food. Bennett asked him to pay for the previous meal, and Green said he had no money. The proprietor then tried to put him out of the cart.

Edward Moore was in the cart, and he assisted Bennett in putting Green out, giving the latter a push. Green took exceptions to Moore's interference and cursed him. Moore then started for Green, who ran a short way. Then he turned, and, flourishing a dirk, gave Moore a vicious stab that penetrated the victim's intestines, the bowels protruding. Bennett hastened to his assistance with a cane, and saw Green stab Moore twice more. The wounded man was assisted back to the cart and sat down. He said he was bleeding to death. Everything possible was done for him, but he slowly passed away. An examination showed that one wound had penetrated the bowels, a second cut a long gash on one side, and a third went between the ribs near the heart.

The police in this city were immediately notified and dispatched officers to the lake and the body of Moore was taken in charge, Coroner Bickford being notified.

At the police station, Green stated that his home was in Roxbury, Vt.; that he was 33 years old, and unmarried. He enlisted in company C (Concord) at the breaking out of hostilities with Spain, and went to Chickamauga with the New Hampshire troops. At Concord the information comes that Green had a habit of flourishing a big knife and a revolver, and that he once attempted to commit suicide at Camp Thomas.

PERIL IN LIQUID AIR.

PROFESSOR FAY INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION IN A LABORATORY.

Experimenting in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, He Mixed It With Red Phosphorus With Startling Result—Various Explanations Given.

Professor Irving W. Fay lectured on liquefied air at the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute the other day and illustrated its great freezing power with some experiments. Professor Collins of the department of languages of the Polytechnic and eight students were watching the interesting experiments when four or five ounces of red phosphorus, which Professor Fay had frozen in the liquefied air and was stirring with a stick, exploded with a deafening detonation and great force. Professor Fay's face and eyes were so severely burned that he may lose his eyesight. Lincoln Burroughs, a student, was also badly burned about the face, and much glass apparatus in the laboratory was smashed.

Professor Fay lives in Brooklyn and is head of the chemical department of the Polytechnic. He lectured between 4 and 5 p. m. in the laboratory on the fourth floor of the institute to the Chemical society, as the students of chemistry call themselves. After the lecture Professor Fay proceeded with further illustrative experiments, and some of the students and Professor Collins remained to see them.

Professor Fay had procured 40 gallons of liquefied air in a felt covered tank from Charles E. Tripler, who has discovered a new and cheap method of liquefying air under intense pressure, and who has a laboratory in New York. The temperature of this liquefied air is about 350 degrees below zero, a degree of cold almost impossible to imagine.

In his experiment Professor Fay froze in the liquefied air some liquids whose freezing points are very low. He froze alcohol, kerosene, turpentine and bromine, which has an extremely low freezing point. Then he placed some yellow phosphorus in a glass dish full of the liquefied air. The yellow phosphorus took on a crystalline form at the low degree of cold.

Then Professor Fay placed red phosphorus in the liquefied air, where it remained until the air gradually resumed its gaseous state by absorbing heat from the atmosphere and surrounding objects. The professor was astonished to see the red phosphorus change color to yellow. Taking the phosphorus from the glass dish he put it on top of a desk while the students and Professor Collins crowded around. Professor Fay took a small piece of stick and with it was spreading out the [illegible] when it exploded with [illegible] deafening report, to which was added the crash of splintering glass.

When Professor Collins and the students recovered themselves, they found that Professor Fay's face and eyes were frightfully burned, and that Burroughs, who was at the professor's elbow, had also suffered severe burns of the face. The force of the explosion was both up and down, for a hole was torn in the desk lid and apparatus on high shelves was broken.

Dr. David H. Cochran, president of the Polytechnic, and his son, Dr. Henry L. Cochran of Brooklyn, were called to Professor Fay and young Burroughs. They fear the professor will be blinded by the injury he received by the flame of the phosphorus.

None of the learned professors or physicians could tell just why the explosion occurred. The liquefied air, which of course has tremendous expansive force, did not explode, for it had already melted into gas again. Various explanations of the explosion were offered—that it was caused by the friction of the stick on the phosphorus; that some chemical change had been made in the phosphorus by the low temperature, as evidenced by its change of color, which made it much more explosive; that the phosphorus took up some of the liquefied air, which, when it was separated by the stirring with the stick, expanded with force.

Mr. Tripler in his experiments has found that a piece of cotton waste soaked in liquefied air will explode with force enough to shatter brass and iron pipes. Felt and carbon in their ordinary state burn slowly, but after immersion in liquefied air easily ignite and burn with a blaze.—New York World.

UTILITY OF MARSH GRASS.

Machine Invented by Which It Can Be Converted Into Binding Twine.

There is a theory prevailing among many good people that nothing in all creation exists without some useful purpose, but we are a long time finding out what some things—mosquitoes, for instance—are good for. Marsh grass is another item in creation which is generally supposed to have been intended to pester farmer folk. It remained for a Chicago man, Mr. George A. Lowrie, to discover its utility. He has invented a machine by which the wiry fiber can be converted into binding twine. Mr. Wilson K. Chisholm of Cleveland passed through Chicago the other day on his way to open a second shop for its manufacture. The first was established at Oshkosh about a year ago, and swamp grass twine was first used by the farmers of the northwest in binding their wheat during the recent harvest. The experiment turned out so well that work was immediately begun upon a plant in St. Paul, which will be in operation in a few weeks and will be capable of producing 30,000 tons of twine a year. Until now the farmers have been compelled to burn their marsh grass every season and import material for binding twine from our new colonial capital, Manila.

Now the factories at St. Paul and Oshkosh are prepared to contract for 50,000 or 60,000 tons of it a year, and this amount will be increased as the new grass twine comes into common use among the farmers. It is tough, but pliable, and can be cured in the open air without much labor. The difference in price represents the difference in the cost of the raw material—that is, the value of the wire grass in the swamps of Wisconsin and of hemp imported from Manila. The cost of labor in the factory is the same. This fall the new-fangled twine has been selling for one-third the price of the Manila article. It is proposed to build a factory for the purpose of weaving the twine into mats, window curtains, carpet linings, bagging for cotton bales, coffee sacks and everything else that jute is now used for.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONY

Farthest Talk Record is 1,500 Miles, From Boston to Kansas City.

A feat in telephony, marking the furthest advance yet in the science, was accomplished by talking over the wire from Boston to Kansas City. The distance is about 1,500 miles, and it is the longest distance ever covered by a single telephonic circuit and was supposed to be impossible a few years ago.

Mr. W. E. Durgin, eastern district superintendent of the New England Telephone and Telegraphic company, managed the affair, assisted by Chief Operator De Puyster. They succeeded in making themselves easily understood over such an enormous stretch of land. The wires over such very long distances are known as the No. 8, with only four ohms' resistance to the mile, as opposed to No. 19 wires, with ten ohms' resistance, used in such short stretches as from Boston to New York. One end of a wire connects to one side of the transmitter and then is connected with a small battery of two-volt power. A wire from the battery goes through a primary coil, thence to the other side of the transmitter. A secondary coil, also in the transmitter, is connected on one end to the line, on the other end to the receiver and also to the line, and the talking is done by the agency of an induction current from the primary to the secondary coil.

The mechanical details are only important to a lay observer as indicating the extreme complexity of the process of conveying the vocal vibrations successfully, and the necessity of lessening the resistance to the smallest possible terms. The gap from Boston to Kansas City is thought to be near the extreme limit of successful transmission through the telephone, and much longer distances are only expected when some reporting system is devised, when, as with the telegraph, nearly any practicable distance is feasible. Talking to Chicago has been an old story for some time, and it was only recently that the right sort of wire connection was obtained to Kansas City—that is, the "big" No. 8 wire. The route followed was via Troy, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis.—Boston Herald.

Growin.

This country keeps a-growin,
From Tift to Tybee Light;
Thar's more good seed for stowin,
An more good crops in sight.

The love is growin dearer—
The bells have sweeter chime,
An we're glittin nearer—nearer
To the hallelujah time!
—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

CARELESSNESS

Often Causes no End of Suffering.

Probably half the people who see this article suffer from Piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as Piles has often caused death. Hemorrhages occur during surgical treatment often causing death.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound, healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent. Druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents. Send for free book on Cause and Cure of Piles by addressing Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich.

SEMIT
Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy, will cure that attack of Biliousness and put your liver in proper working order. The little tablets promptly relieve and permanently cure all troubles of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Pleasant to take; do not purge. At all druggists, 10c., 25c., 50c. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Semit Chemical Co., Brockton, Mass.

A Shoe Not Much the Worse for Wear
Is the verdict of the people who have tested the
Sunlight Shoes.
We are earning the distinction of being Lowell's up-to-date Feet Fitters.
We buy our Shoes right and we sell them right. Sincerity is a virtue; we practice it. Our customers are loyal to us, they are our best advertisers.
HIGH GRADE REPAIRING.
Sunlight Shoe Store
100 CENTRAL STREET.

A BEDROOM SUITE
With bevel plate glass, nicely carved bed, fine antique finish, all complete, for
$15.00.
They are all right.
DINING TABLES.
An elegant Solid Oak Polished Top, 6 ft. Extension Table, for only
$5.00.
WOOD STOVES, only $2.50.
OIL STOVES for $3.00.
GAYNOR & CO.
95 Prescott Street.

Here is What the People Want!
Seasonable Goods at About Half Price.
And that is what our store is crowded with just now. Grandest line of Children's and Misses' Dresses, in all sizes, from 2 to 14 years; at about half regular price. These Dresses are made handsomely with velvet and guimp trimmings, and are equal to any $3 or $4 dress in the market. Our prices are 98c., $1.25 and $1.49 of large sizes. SPECIAL.—We have just bought one of the greatest trades in Ladies' Wrappers ever seen in Lowell. Wrappers worth $1, $1.25, $1.49 for this special sale only 50c. Come and see these goods, no cheap trash, but made by the best house in the trade. Now for Millinery. No more waiting for seasonable weather, no more time to lose. Our millinery stock, it must go, so to make this a sure thing we have cut prices right in half and an inspection of our stock will prove the same. Greatest bargains in Feathers and Plumes and feathers of all descriptions ever seen, and the low price we can sell these goods for will please you. Open every evening.
JOHN DRAIN
IN BLOCK WITH McCARTIN'S BAKERY.

Stealing Your Coal? Yes!
That's just what the old range is doing. Don't stand it any longer! Get a new range! You'll find friends, neighbors and lots of other bright people only too glad to tell you the "Good Things" about their
GLENWOOD
You will find it where you can get everything else you may need to furnish or beautify your home at
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

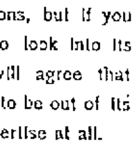
NEVER REFUSE

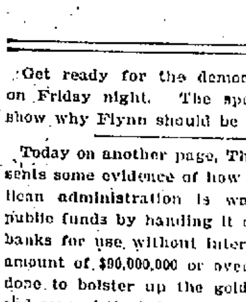
to advertise in a paper with a large circulation because you do not agree with its views on public questions. It is not to the paper that you appeal for trade, but to its readers. If you solicit patronage from those only who think as you do, you had better go out of business before you lose every dollar you have.

You may not agree with THE SUN on all questions, but if you take the trouble to look into its circulation, you will agree that you cannot afford to be out of its columns if you advertise at all.

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two other papers in Lowell, and it is the cheapest advertising medium in this city on the basis of actual circulation. It's

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.





Get ready for the democratic rally on Friday night. The speakers will show why Flynn should be elected.

Today on another page, The Sun presents some evidence of how the republican administration is wasting the public funds by handing it over to the banks for use without interest, to the amount of $90,000,000 or over. This is done to bolster up the gold standard, and conceal its defects until after election.

Senator Lodge in New York is telling the people that Spain is looking for the election of a democratic congress expecting easier terms as a result. Who was it except democrats who pushed President McKinley into the war against his will and now Senator Lodge and other stay-at-home warriors are talking as if the war was fought exclusively by republicans. He warns the people of danger ahead from what he hints at as disloyalty on the part of democrats, but in every battle fought in the war with Spain, they shed their blood nobly and none but a coward and a hypocrite would state anything to the contrary.

THE SUPREME DANGER.

The chief danger which threatens the country is the proposition to establish a bank trust which will be the most oppressive this country ever saw. The banks have already too much control over the money of the country; but if they had the power to issue all paper money, their ascendancy would be complete and the people would be reduced to absolute serfdom. That this is the issue will be clear from the following extract from the New York Tribune:

"The New York Sun, the strongest and most influential republican paper in the Greater New York defines its position on the currency question with great clearness and in a fashion which will suit the republicans of the west. It begins by stating that the fundamental issue is: 'Shall paper money of the nation be issued exclusively by the banks or shall it be issued by the government? At present, both agencies are in operation and each one is struggling for supremacy over the other.'

'One of the rivals must surrender to the other and leave in its exclusive possession the function of supplying what paper money the people need. To whose hands can that function be most safely trusted?'"

After quoting Secretary Gage's remark about 'the national treasury awkwardly performing an office entirely foreign to its proper function,' The Sun observes:

'In the same spirit, the mugwump New York Times Friday morning editorially denounced the issuing of currency by the government exclusively, because under it the currency would be controlled by congress, and not put in charge of the banks. The Times, however, omits to mention that four times within twelve years, namely, in 1884, 1890, 1893, and 1895, the banks of this city defaulted upon their obligations to their depositors and that these depositors in order to get currency with which to carry on their business had to sell checks to Wall street brokers at a considerable discount. To vest in such weak institutions and in less responsible banks of the rural districts, the exclusive function of issuing paper money is an act of folly which the people will never commit.'"

Well, let us hope not; for if they do, they may as well relinquish their freedom altogether and go back to an oppression worse than that from which they were freed by the revolution.

The bill for the perpetration of this crime upon the people is on the calendar of the house ready for action after congress reassembles and the only thing that can prevent its passage is the want of a republican majority to pass it. This should stimulate every voter in an effort to elect a democrat from the Fifth district who will enter his protest against such an iniquitous scheme.

WELCOME TO OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Today Lowell is to give a rousing reception to the soldier boys of the Sixth regiment who have been granted a furlough pending their being mustered out. It is true the Sixth regiment has not had much experience in battle but nevertheless they suffered very severely from Algerism and the unhealthy climate of Porto Rico. But their lot was not so bad as that of the regiments that had to endure the hardships of war in Cuba and the privation caused by the mismanagement of the war department. The Lowell men, however, whether they went to Cuba or to Porto Rico, acquitted themselves bravely and in the rousing welcome to be given the boys today there will be but one regret and that for those who return no more, the men who have fallen victims to disease and privation, for few Lowell men were seriously injured in battle. To the relatives of the martyrs whose bodies were left behind or buried at sea this big demonstration to our returning soldiers will be sadder than a funeral dirge for to them it is the most striking reminder of the boys who died as martyrs to their country's cause. While honoring the living, let not the memory of our martyrs be forgotten; let their names be engraved on tablets of marble as an inspiration to others and a humble tribute to their heroism.

BOWLING MATTERS.

At the Wamesit alleys last night the Belmonts victimized the Lowells and won by more than 10 pins. The score:

BELMONTS.

Adams	162	169	137	468
Fels	165	181	177	507
Stevens	181	110	150	471
Mansur	119	176	131	428
Wilson	161	148	114	413
Totals	768	813	706	2287

LOWELLS.

Murphy	141	113	116	430
Howes	123	147	118	418
Fee	176	150	148	474
Fullerton	127	139	171	437
Kelley	100	158	145	403
Totals	667	737	768	2162

Famous on the diamond and gridiron, the Tigers took themselves to bowling last night and defeated the Astics by 50 pins on the Miserables' alleys. The scores going exceedingly low did not detract any of the interest nor did it dampen the spirits of the players. All those entered thought the result a victory well won. The score:

TIGERS.

Zipps	102	121	81	307
Spencer	129	140	147	416
J. Murray	111	105	116	362
F. Murray	116	119	137	372
J. Murphy	146	122	96	364
Totals	604	607	610	1821

ARCTICS.

Guderoler	91	72	83	246
McGuire	96	176	88	360
O'Brien	123	97	117	336
Lyons	172	160	125	457
Sub	127	88	108	323
Totals	603	584	431	1732

OVER ONE WORD.

ARGUMENT ENSUED IN WHICH A HEAD IS SPLIT.

Annie Reddington is locked up at the police station for attacking her husband, James Reddington with a hatchet. The arrest was made just before one o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the Lawrence Tribune.

Reddington went home to his dinner and found his wife somewhat under the influence of liquor. He sat down to a bureau in the kitchen on which there were some victuals. His wife and another woman were also seated at the bureau. The Reddington woman was writing a letter for the other woman when Reddington said that a word had been mis-spelled. His wife reached out and took up a small hatchet from a chair with which she struck her husband in the back of the head. She saw the blood commence to run down his face and neck whereupon she departed as quickly as her condition would allow. She went to 229 Valley street and was endeavoring to enter a house there when Officers Shea and French arrived with the patrol wagon and took her into custody.

The trouble occurred in an upstairs tenement at the rear of 83 Broadway. After the assault had been committed a large crowd collected. Dr. John O'Sullivan soon arrived and sewed up Reddington's wound, which was not dangerous.

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.

Respectfully,
F. H. Butler & Co.
265 Central and 391 Middlesex Sts.

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

FREE LAND AND FREE MEN.

The Views of Abraham Lincoln Applicable to Present Conditions.

Mr. Lincoln showed how the old slaveholders might escape the dangers before them—viz, they should deal justly toward others and be less rapacious. The same advice is now applicable to the avaricious speculators who have disinherited the American people. No man has a just right to hold lands for speculation while other men need them for homes. Nor has any man or corporation a right to hold title or exact rents on lands occupied as homes by any of God's children. The true and paramount title to lands is "occupation and use," as homes for the people, and all laws which do not recognize that just, paramount title are unjust laws and should be changed. How much easier and safer the change can be made before the storm comes than afterward! The man or the party who opposes a peaceful change in the interest of the people must necessarily be in favor of revolution, and may justly be styled an anarchist. The slaveholders claimed to be conservative par excellence, but the facts and events of history now prove them to have been the most dangerous of revolutionists and anarchists. They themselves created the storm which overthrew their system.

In his letter to a Boston committee April 6, 1859, Mr. Lincoln said: "This is a world of compensation, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

That was written as applicable to chattel slavery. It is now just as applicable to a system which works, brutalizes and starves the white laborers of Homestead and Pullman, of the Hocking valley and the coal mines of Illinois, and the trainmen on the railroads, worse than chattel slavery did the negro. The first and best plan of outlet or escape from this merciless and dangerous system is to free the lands and hold them in easy reach of oppressed labor, as they were when Mr. Lincoln made his masterly argument in favor of free labor. Aliens, corporations and land speculators have no better right to hold the soil of this country out of use than the Indians had. The title of the Indians was extinguished for the benefit of the American people. The titles of the speculators should be treated in the same way.—John Davis in Junction City (Kan.) Tribune.

HIS TWO FRIENDS.

The President Has One of Them Tell the Other to Shut Up.

There are rumors going about that President McKinley has, through the medium of his friend, Colonel Myron T. Herrick, rebuked his other friend, Senator Hanna. With the opening of these war department scandals, which have come upon the country like a black disgrace, Hanna again asserted his ownership in the White House. It irks and galls the president to have Hanna pose in the light of a mortgagee in possession, and he has been long in coming to the point where he would object, but this last newspaper statement of Hanna's was too strong for even the president. Besides which, as I have said in a previous article, Elkins' influence is dominant at the White House, and the president is loosening and lengthening the strings which tie him to the Ohio snubbing post of politics. At all events, Hanna said this:

"Whoever attacks Alger attacks McKinley and whoever attacks McKinley attacks me. Alger will not be removed from his office," and further to the same emphatic, ill judged effect. The president, with a courage born of Hanna's absence, told Herrick to intimate to the Ohio senator that such observations were not enjoyable; that they put him in a bad light, and he would be very much indebted to Mr. Hanna if he would be a little more circumspect. The newspapers are filled with this scandal of the war department. Half has not been told. Alger's weakness and his not too fine moral sense are responsible for death and starvation; robbery of soldiers and the disgrace to the American army establishment. President McKinley in his weakness is responsible for Alger. The Republican party is responsible for McKinley. The path of the people of the United States is pointed out. They can take it or go some other way as they please.—"Suppressed News From Washington" in New Time.

An Enterprising Brother.

I know it to be a fact that Abner McKinley has been the attorney of a number of successful contractors who have been doing business with the war department. I am reliably informed that he has made a small fortune out of his fees in these cases. If congress orders an investigation of the war department, all these things will be made public. But I do not expect that any investigation will be attempted at the next session. The whole power of the administration will be exerted to prevent an inquiry, and therefore I do not think the Republican leaders will have the courage to combat the wishes of the president.—Cor. Chicago Chronicle.

Beware of "Good Fellows."

Don't be fool enough to let some "good fellow" get your vote on election day. It isn't a question of "good fellows," but of principle, for if all the old parties have to do to get your vote is to put up "good fellows," they will do so from now till doomsday, and the working class will grow worse and worse off and no one will have power enough to rescue it. As a rule, it is a good plan to beware of "good fellows," especially political "good fellows." A "good fellow," as a rule, is a man who pretends friendship for every one who has a vote. "Good fellows" are never world savers.—Social Democratic Herald.

SAFE SURE SPEEDY

MME. LE CLAIR'S FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY
Never Fails.
ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS

Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.

Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

FREE!

Medical Examinations Saturday by
Dr. M. E. Newcomb

Successful Occult Physician, 60 Kirk St., Lowell, Hours 9 to 6 p. m.

All forms of disease located and destroyed. Her name is widely known throughout New England as performing wonderful cures. Hundreds of invalids who were given up as incurable are today enjoying the best of health. Specialty Chronic and Nervous diseases of both sexes. Has been located 15 years at Salem, Mass., 138 Essex street treating these diseases with marked success.

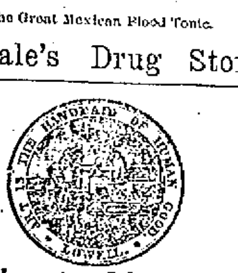
☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Sold by all Local Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

LOGICAL CURES.

Avoid dosing for cold in the head, rose cold, and catarrhal affections. That's the long way and the wrong way. Get
DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM.
That's the short way and the right way. It goes to the spot at once. No dosing. Lubricate the nostrils with Dows'. It's volatile; dissolves rapidly and ascends the air passages quickly. Relief is instant, cure is permanent.
10cts. in tubes; 25 cts. in boxes. All Druggists.
A. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass. (12.)

☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.



Notice to Abutters.

Office of Superintendent of Streets. The city is about to smooth pave Westford street from Chelmsford street to Smith street, in consequence of which it is desirable that all persons who contemplate digging up the street for the purpose of making sewer, gas or water connections, do so at once, as it is important that such work be done before the street is repaired.

Abutters will notice the following abstract from the City Ordinance, Section Third:

"That when any street has been so paved, macadamized, or otherwise put in permanent repair, it shall not be opened or torn up for the placing of any new underground construction of any nature what-soever during five years next succeeding the date in said published and posted notices stating the intention of the city to place said street in permanent repair."

CLEVELAND J. CHENEY.
Superintendent of Streets.
Lowell, October 26, 1898.

☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Stroe.

PETER H. SAVAGE.
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
☞Telephone connection 451-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows: For Boston, 5.45, 6.26, 16.42, *7.43, *8.50, 19.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, 15.00, 4.25, 16.41 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows: For Boston, 5.43, 6.28, 16.45, w6.50, 7.01, *7.20, *7.23, 7.33, *7.43, w*8.15, *8.57, *9.13, w9.25, *9.50, w10.50 11.03, *11.12 a m; w12.05, 12.15, w12.45, 1.43, w2.30, w*3.03, 3.10, *3.17, w4.05, 4.38, w5.10, 5.22, 15.19, w*6.15, *6.49, 7.00, *7.49, w9.03 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.33, w8.16, 8.18, 9.19, a m, w12.05, w4.05, 4.26, w5.30, 6.53, w7.15 p m.

For Lawrence, 6.24, w6.50 z7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.03, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w3.30, w3.10, w4 05, 4 18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.23, w11.23 p m. SUNDAYS, w8 15 a m, w12.05, w3.30, w7.35 p m.

For Salem, Mass, w6.23, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.08, w5.10, 5.53 p m.

For Haverhill, 6.29, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 111.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p m.

For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.23, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.

For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.29, 6.50, z7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.

For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 5.10 p m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

For Woburn, 6.29, 7.01, 7.33, *7.43, 11.03 a m; 1.43 4.38 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.18 a m; 4.25, 5.59 p m.

For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.10 a m; 12.05, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12a m; 1.00, 8.11, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.10, 9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.41, *5.30, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.09 a m (to Nashua only), 5.08 a m; 2.00, 5.02, 8.10, 8.40 p m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 5.41, 18.40 p m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, *1.40 p m.

For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, 18.40 p m.

For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *18.10 p m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; 18.40 p m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—9.40 a. m., 18.40 p m.

References: *Express: †Daily. w Via Western Division. ‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only. y Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. D. O. TAFT, Gen Agt., Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after Oct. 1, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:

For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.

The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line for New York city, the south and west.

SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 5.23 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.

C. PETER CLARK, G. S.
A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A.
I. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D.
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt.
Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

FINE
Wedding Presents
AT MODERATE COST.

In Diamonds we keep only perfect white stones. All kinds of settings.

LEGAULT & CO.
Jewellers and Opticians,
70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

C[OME] O[VER] A[ND] L[EAVE]
Your Order With
WM. E. LIVINGSTON
15 Thorndike Street.
W[HERE] O[THERS] O[FTEN] D[EAL]

"Boilers Will Bust"

If you force them too hard, likewise swell prices on Meats and Vegetables, and we are the fellows THAT CAN DO IT.

This week we will sell best Sugar Cured Shoulders 8c. lb.

Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh Pig Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh " Shoulders 8c. lb.
Fresh " Roast 8c. lb.
20 lbs. Sweet Potatoes 25c.
5 qts. Cape Cranberries 25c.
Blood Beets 15c. pk.
Best Turnips 15c. pk.
Best Onions 20c. pk.

All other goods correspondingly low.

Central Cash Market, Cor. Central Charles Sts.

WE WANT TO SUPPLY YOU

With your winter stock of Coal. It will pay you to buy it of us, as we will give you the best and cleanest Coal in the market at the least possible prices.

D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Oct. 27, 28 and 29, with Saturday Matinee, the Eminent Character Comedian,

MR. CHARLES COWLES,

Presenting his superbly mounted play of life in a New England village,

"A COUNTRY MERCHANT."

By McKee Rankin, Esq., supported by a selected company of recognized favorites; novel, refined specialties; realistic scenery; catchy songs; pretty dances; grotesque absurdities.

October 31, Nov. 1 and 2, with Wednesday Matinee.

The Brilliant Musical Farce, A TURKISH BATH,

Introducing the charming little Sunbeam,
MISS MARIA HEATH and MR. JACK BURKE,

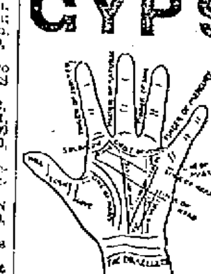
The College Athlete, supported by a coterie of America's brightest stars of comedy, in 3 acts, entitled A Dip, A Sweet, and A Plunge. Seats now on sale at box office.

BIJOU THEATRE

Merrimack Street, Opposite City Hall.

Polite vaudeville. Continuous show from 1 to 5.30 and 7 to 10.30 p. m. Admission:—All down stairs 10c., gallery 5c. Ladies 5c. to any seat.

Have You Been to 32 Central St. To Consult the
CYPSIES



10 Cents, FOR CARD READING OR PALMISTRY.

No connection with any others. Fourth week in Lowell; more popular than ever. Town talk. 4 of the greatest palm readers in the world, Madam Louise, Madam Lottie, Madam Marianne, Madam Zingari. A. L. Morrell, Manager. French or English spoken. Full readings only 10c.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

The secret of the success of this school is in giving first-class personal instruction. In this way the student acquires the most thorough knowledge of actual business, shorthand, etc., and gains full confidence in his own ability.

N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Runels Building, Merrimack Sq., Lowell, Mass.,
W. J. Snaders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of HENRY W. DIXON, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to HIRAM DIXON of Lowell in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Young Men Attention!

We have had made for us a strictly Calf Shoe, with moderate Opera and Bull Dog toes, whose wearing qualities we warrant. The price we ask is only

$2.00 a Pair.

J. J. LONERCAN.
215 DUTTON ST.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

FRANK BARNARD.
JNO. H. BURKE.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
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S. BARTLETT & CO.
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H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO.
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JNO. F. KINSELLA & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
FRANK BRADY & CO.
JAMES CALNIN.
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FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

FLOWER STANDS
All Kinds.
APPLE PARERS
Corers and Slicers.
MEAT CUTTERS
All Kinds.
FRUIT PRESSES
For Small Fruits.
FRUIT PICKER
With Long Handle.
FIBRE PAILS and TUBS
BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

Notice, For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $34 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK:
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.

Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.

S. BARTLETT, Agt., 160 and 162 Middlesex St.

THE LOWELL
Gas Light Company
Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.60 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6,625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.
Wm. H. Emery
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT
Corner Willie and Broadway.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 127 Central St., Opposite American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 182 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

W. A. LEW. 49 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge St.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

Beautiful Mirror, 25x36

Or a NICE CANE ROCKING CHAIR given away with 20 lbs. Tea. Our Teas are of the choicest quality and we do this to introduce them into every home.
UNION TEA STORE,
Cor. Charles and Central Streets.
J. J. Gardner, Prop.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY
Wholesale Dealers in
Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neats-foot Oil,
SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,
Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.
Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.
532-4—Telephone—322-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

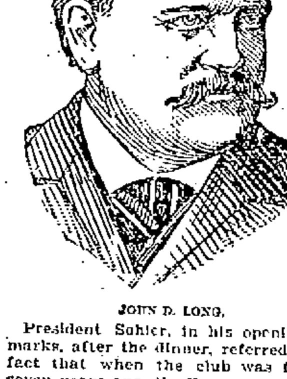
GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

HON. JOHN D. LONG

Principal Guest at Republican Club Dinner.

Eloquent Tribute to the Navy—Pres. McKinley Gets Compliments for Directing the War—Long's Speech.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy, was given a genuine New England welcome at Music hall last night on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Republican club of Massachusetts. There were upwards of 800 Republicans seated at the tables from all sections of Massachusetts, while there was a good representation from other New England states. The galleries were also crowded with ladies and gentlemen. There was an evident desire on the part of the members of the club and its friends to welcome Secretary Long upon his first public appearance in his own state since his appointment at the head of the navy. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.



JOHN D. LONG.

President Sohier, in his opening remarks, after the dinner, referred to the fact that when the club was formed seven years ago, the Democrats were in the majority in Massachusetts. The issues then were protection and sound money, but this fall "the question presented to the citizens is—Shall we present a united front to our common foe; or shall we comfort him by showing him that we are divided among ourselves?" Mr. Sohier said that every request that Massachusetts made at the war department was granted and that the state had no cause for complaint. Whatever criticism has been made of other departments nothing but praise has been heard of our American navy. This has been mainly a naval war. It is our navy that has carried off most of its laurels and has won most of the fights.

Governor Wolcott was the first speaker introduced and was greeted with cheer after cheer. He eulogized the administration and made special reference to the grand work of the Massachusetts men, who have made an honorable record during the war.

Secretary Long was next introduced and was given a tremendous ovation, it being several minutes before he could proceed on account of the enthusiasm. "It is well worth while to endure exodus from the dear old commonwealth to receive such a hearty greeting on returning to it," he said in opening. "I sometimes think, however, that public men, holding positions of responsibility and stationed at the heads of various departments of the public service, get either more praise or blame than they deserve. Not all the successes that come therein are by any means due to them, nor, on the other hand, all the shortcomings. They are only parts of the great system of the American institution. If its functions are performed with accuracy and success, it is because its system is right and because every personal and material factor in it is equal to the task. If it fails in any respect, the fault must be looked for not only at the head, but all along the line—in the organization, in the subordinates, in the perhaps unavoidable obstacles and sudden exigencies of the situation.

"I cannot stand in this generous presence and not be keenly alive to the fact that it emphasizes, not the kindness of personal friendship, not even the spirit of partisan zeal, but the warm, enthusiastic pride of the American citizen in the administration of the American government; pride in his country; and pride especially, I am sure, from your welcome tonight to me, in the glory of the American navy. Were there ever such pages as that navy has written, not in water, but in letters of light on the firmament of history? Why should I speak for it, when the navy speaks for itself? Is it not enough to say that it has maintained the glorious standard to which it rose in the war of the American revolution, and in the war of 1812, and in the war of the Union? Its achievements during the last six months have been one blaze of unprecedented triumph, not only the triumph of battle, but the finer triumph of the highest professional skill, of scientific achievement and of that preparation and foresight which make the public service efficient, accurate and successful. It has added new names to the already glittering constellation of heroic stars.

"I agree with the evident proposition that with the recent extension of our territory, the new duties that are upon us, and the now enlarged importance of our sea power, the increase in our naval force should go on; but I am not one of those who would have it extravagantly expanded, and I would prefer a reasonable increase commensurate with the increased need. Too rapid a development will surely lead to a reaction in the popular mind and a tendency to the other extreme, as it happened after the war for the Union. Nor must we forget that the increase of the army and the navy is necessarily attended with a very great increase in expenditure and therefore in taxation, and that in a zeal of the present moment we must stand on the old fundamental principle that under no circumstances should this become a country where the military arm is a burden instead of a defense, and that the military establishment must be subordinate by a long interval to the educational and the industrial.

"But why dwell on the navy, when that is only a part of the triumphant, responsive and glorious administration of President McKinley. Is there an American who is not proud of that administration? Is there an American who will not sustain it? What were you all saying six months ago—you Republicans; you Democrats; you reformers; you sound money men; you patriots everywhere? What were you saying then, except words of praise for the president and his performance of his duties; for his firm stand for the improvement of the civil service; for his confirming and assuring words of praise in behalf of sound money; for his generous efforts at reuniting, in the bonds of a union of heart as well as of form, all sections of the country; for his efforts to avert the grim visage of war and to maintain peace? Where, then was the failure? What did you mean when you crowded about him with congratulations; when in editorial and press dispatch you had no word too cordial in his behalf; when if you saw him or any member of his cabinet, you had only expressions of satisfaction with his course? Is it possible that now in the meaner zest of a political campaign any of you will forget all this? Does he deserve less at your hands, because, reluctant to prosecute the war which congress declared, he has prosecuted it with the utmost vigor, with unflinching perseverance, and with a swift, sure triumph of your arms on land and on sea; or because on the first intimation of the possibility of peace, he has led the way to it by the most generous terms that ever conqueror granted to the conquered? Ther chave been faults and shortcomings; mistakes here, and mistakes there, but when you sweep the field from the hilltop of fairness and good sense, and not from the swamps of partisanship, what cancer of corruption or dishonesty has been disclosed, and what is the result but the most complete success won at the expense of the least possible extravagance and failures?

"A vote is not in this election the expression of a mere personal preference. Nor is it the handcuff of a party shackle. It is an expression of an intelligent weighing of principle. It is the approval or condemnation of existing government: and, looked at in that light, there is but one way in this campaign in which it should be cast, and that is for the candidates of the Republican party. What man would not almost wish that his right hand had been cut off rather than not have upheld Abraham Lincoln a third of a century ago? Let no man in Massachusetts a third of a century hence hang his head because his hand did not uphold William McKinley, the disciple and the successor, not only in place but in faith, of Abraham Lincoln."

Senator Lodge said that the United States has always been in favor of an advancing and expanding policy, and that there is nothing new in the question except as to how far we want to go. It is the most important question we have faced since the civil war. "The president has to remember the people for whom we fought. The United States cannot hand those people back to Spain; we have a great duty, and it will be fulfilled by the United States."

SHOT AT HIS WIFE.

Domestic Infelicity the Cause of a Tragedy In Blackstone.

Blackstone, Oct. 27.—After probably wounding his wife mortally and making an unsuccessful effort to destroy his home by fire, Michael Bartholoni committed suicide Wednesday afternoon. There had been discord in the family over the ownership of a farm claimed by a son.

A member of the family says that four years ago a physician who was attending on the family had told them that the father was liable to go insane, and in such an event he would be violent in his actions. Bartholoni was 50 years old, and a native of France. His widow is 55 years old, and was born in Canada. The couple had been married 35 years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Immediately after the reception to the president at the Union League club last night a meeting of the chief executive and those cabinet officers who were in attendance with him at the peace jubilee was held. Those present besides the president were Postmaster Smith, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Solicitor General Richards in place of Attorney General Griggs. The utmost secrecy attended the proceedings and it was impossible to learn for what purpose the meeting was called or what subjects were discussed.

From an unofficial, though ordinarily reliable source, it was gleaned that J. C. Kellogg, private secretary to Secretary Hay, reached here with important dispatches from the state department.

TO INVOKE THE STRIKE.

Fall River, Oct. 27.—Upon the recommendation of the Textile union, a special general meeting of the Weavers' union passed a unanimous vote to strike the Hargraves mill on Monday against night work. There are 150 weavers in the rooms. The mill employs 600 hands, and its payroll amounts to $4000 weekly. Secretay Whitehead says: "The principle involved is to prevent the rising argument for a longer working day. We cannot urge shorter days than other states if we work 14 hours in Massachusetts."

STABBING AFFRAY IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 27.—While Joseph Harper was calling on a boarder at the house of Samuel Williams last evening, he became involved in a quarrel with the latter and stabbed him in the breast. Williams died on the way to the hospital, while Harper escaped. Both were colored men, and Williams was married.

THE WAR INQUIRY

Still Working in the Southern Camps.

CAPT. CARTRIGHT TELLS OF SANTIAGO'S CONDITION.

Conditions at Montauk Point Discussed.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27.—The war commission began the examination of witnesses here with General Louis H. Carpenter, who is in command in General Wheeler's absence. He said the camp at Chickamauga was too crowded. That at Tampa was unsatisfactory, but it was not intended to be permanent. That at Fernandina was ideal. The food supply had been ample throughout, but quartermaster supplies were generally slow, and there had been especial trouble in securing the tents. There was more difficulty in geting supplies at Tampa than elsewhere because of railway congestion.

Charles M. Gandy, the surgeon who was in charge of the medical supply depot in Tampa, said he had been able to fill reasonable requisitions for medical supplies with promptness, but many bulky articles for which substitutes could be had were not supplied. Regular troops were easily satisfied, but the volunteers were exacting. Still there were some delays, and he mentioned one instance of supplies ordered from New York that were not received for two months. He had fitted out the Shafter expedition for Cuba, and thought that in the main the expedition was fairly supplied. This was especially true of the first requisition. Half of the supplies he had on hand had been packed for Cuba, and he had afterwards made a supplementary shipment of two wagonloads. He had afterwards heard that many of those stores came back to Tampa in the hold of the Iriquois. He gave the name of Captain Munson as authority for this latter statement, and he was sure that Captain Munson would testify willingly and fully.

Captain Cartwright, who had been aid to General Kent in the Santiago campaign, said that doubtless some of the men had been hungry at times, but he thought the excitement of battle had sustained them. On the night of July 1 he had half a hardtack for supper and the remaining half the next morning. He thought that under the circumstances the commissary department had been quite efficient in Santiago.

Lieutenant Farnsworth, General Lawton's quartermaster in Santiago, gave the details of forwarding supplies, and Lieutenant Grierson, chief commissary at Tampa, and Captain Thompson, who had held the position at Fernandina, told of the supplies at these two points. Mr. Farnsworth said that for a time it had been impossible to get full rations to the front. Messrs. Grierson and Thompson said the principal complaints they had heard about supplies concerned the bacon furnished.

Major H. S. Thomarson, surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan, who had served in the general hospital at Montauk Point after Aug. 1, said that in August there were 600 patients in the hospital, and that there were often eight in a tent. In the beginning of his service there were not sufficient cots, and some of the men had to sleep on blankets. He had known of but one instance in which hospital refuse was thrown out on the ground beside the tent. There were times when there were not a sufficient number of attendants. As a rule the surgeons were capable, but when he went into the institution there was a sad deficiency in numbers. He had heard no complaint of ill treatment from patients, but there was criticism from outsiders. He thought death was caused by the removal of patients before they were in condition to be moved; yet the removals were made to make places for others who were still sick and who otherwise would not have found a place in the hospital. In one instance he had been told to get 300 ready for removal, but when going through the hospital he had found only 70 fit to be moved, and had demanded a written order. This order he did not get, and therefore removed only the 70. He estimated that from 200 to 500 had been thus prematurely removed.

ONE MIND A MAJORITY.

New York, Oct. 27.—Commissioner Blanchard of the Joint Traffic association, after reading the full text of the decision of the supreme court, said yesterday: "While greatly regretting the decision, it is now the interpreted law of the land and must be loyally observed. It, nevertheless, forcibly illustrates the power which may be exercised by one mind which becomes a majority in the paramount court of the nation. I am not, however, one of the alarmists who believe that railway properties are to be immensely damaged thereby. Our control did not accomplish all its purposes because from the first it encountered the opposition rather than the support of the governmental authorities. Every member of the interstate commerce commission thoroughly well understands that even the most reasonable rates cannot be maintained without railway cooperation and understanding of some sort."

SERIONS FIRE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bristol, Vt., Oct. 26.—The most serious fire that has occurred in this town for twenty-seven years broke out in the grocery store of Ira Stuart in the Union block at 4 o'clock this morning. The entire block and the adjoining post office block were destroyed and other buildings damaged. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The numerous store keepers who occupied the burned buildings saved about two-thirds of their stock, although one or two firms succeeded in saving only their books. The contents of the post office were saved.

MILL BURNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 26.—Fire has left but a remnant of the Hastings saw mill and 250 men are out of employment. This mill was one of the most complete on the Pacific coast. Very valuable machinery was all destroyed as well as the wharf and the company's mill. The owners are the Royal City Planing Mill company and the loss goes up into hundred of thousands of dollars.

SPENCER IS DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 26.—Thomas Spencer, a weaver, 61 years of age, who was struck by a runaway horse last night, died this morning at the Emergency hospital as the result of the injuries sustained. He leaves a widow and five children.

PALLAS SAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 26.—The British cruiser Pallas sailed this morning for the West Indies.

From Yesterday's Late Editions.

TRIED TO SUICIDE

Desperate Effort of New York Baker

TO COMMIT SUICIDE THIS MORNING.

Was Discovered Unconscious at Arlington Hotel

Frank H. Harzbecker of New York who was to speak before the Bakers' union tonight, attempted suicide this morning by turning on the gas. The clerk at the Arlington hotel found the gas on at 11 and turned it off and found it on again at 11 o'clock and turned it off again. At 3 o'clock the man was unconscious and was taken to St. John's hospital in the ambulance. He is the international secretary of the Bakers' union.

At 4.30 the man was still unconscious.

SUPERIOR COURT

Several Sentences Were Imposed This Afternoon.

ALPHONSE GINGRAS FINED THIRTY DOLLARS.

John J. Maguire Gets One Year.

Shortly before the noon adjournment of superior court, Zepherin Perusse, who appealed from a $15 fine for cruelty to a horse, pleaded guilty and the sentence of the lower court was confirmed.

Alphonse Gingras, who was charged with carnal abuse, the complainant being two months under 16 years of age, pleaded guilty of fornication and was fined $30.

John J. Maguire, a defendant from the lower end of the county, got one year in the house of correction.

The case of Wilton A. Stiles of Bedford for alleged keeping milk below the standard for sale was put on trial this afternoon. He pleaded not guilty and John C. Burke, Esq., of this city appeared for him.

The first witness called in the milk case was Inspector John S. McCaffrey of the state board of health. Witness went to the defendant's farm in Bedford at 6 a. m., on the day of July 18. Went into a barn and found a man milking some cows. In consequence of what he said to the man the latter went into the house and got the defendant who told him to take a sample of the milk, pointing to a barrel almost filled with water in which were several eight-quart cans of milk. Defendant told witness that the milk had been sold to Mr. Heald of Lexington. Defendant then said that the milk was not his but that of his son who was in Boston.

Mr. Heald's wagons came along with Mr Button driving. Mr. Button took a can of milk and poured it into an empty can and back again and witness took a sample of the milk in the can. Witness went into details at great length in the matter of describing his visit to the barn, testifying to each minute detail.

A female assistant of Inspector McCaffrey corroborated his testimony, and the state board's chemist testified that the sample examined by him was below the standard and answered the qualities of watered milk.

For the defence Mr. Stiles stated in beginning that he was formerly an overseer and later superintendent of the Tremont & Suffolk mills of this city and later was superintendent in a Newburyport Cotton mill and was in the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. He went to Bedford some years ago on the doctors orders and has been a farmer ever since. He testified that he had absolutely nothing to do with the farm, his son running the farm and his wife owning it. He had no control over the farm or milk.

THE SPANISH GAME

Is to Obtain Sympathy of Europe.

Admiral Dewey Says People of Northern Philippines are Better Able to Govern Than the Cubans are.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Some apprehension has been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible effect upon the peace commission at Paris of an upheaval in France. It has been suggested that the Spanish cause is in such a shape that the Spanish government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by any change that can be brought about. However, it may be stated that in the opinion of the state department here, there is little danger of the situation in Paris becoming so acute as to justify an abandonment of the work of the commission on the ground that the commissioners themselves are in physical danger. It is confidently believed that with the change of the cabinet of France, the present disorder will subside and normal conditions again obtain. It is always possible that the Spanish commissioners, in despair for their failure to force the Cuban debt upon the United States in any shape, may break off the sessions, but this is not regarded as probable. It is suspected that the Spanish program is to trump up as many points of difference as possible, relying upon the sympathy sure to be excited among European nations by their abandonment of each point under compulsion from the American commissioners as a basis for a supreme stand at the end on the Philippines. No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States claim will be as to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has a much higher opinion of the Philippine people and their capacity for self-government than it is generally supposed. He has represented to the American commissioners that the Philippines of the northern group are, as a rule, intelligent, practicable and (a most surprising statement) far better qualified for self-government than the inhabitants of Cuba. Admiral Dewey is as familiar with the qualification of the Cubans in this respect as almost any naval officer, having had personal experience with the people, so that his statement is bound to have weight with the American commissioners. But with all this he had made no recommendation as to what should constitute the maximum or minimum demands of the Americans and their demands are consequently likely to be based on their original instructions, qualified by any change of opinion the president may have experienced as a result of his western trip.

COMING HOME.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The following cable despatch has been received by the war department:

Manila, Oct. 26, 1898.

To Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport City of Para leaves today for San Francisco via Nagasaki. Large mail. Major Whiple, pay Lieut. Williams, ordnance, on board. Transports Scandia and Condor still in port. The Scandia probably will leave within ten days for San Francisco. Can be utilized freight purposes. Quiet and conditions believed to be improving.

GREAT STORMS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Salonica, European Turkey, Oct. 26.—Terrific storms have swept over Macedonia, doing enormous damage and causing great loss of life. Forty-seven persons and one hundred horses were engulfed in the river Gallco and all were drowned.

VESSELS IN DANGER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Oct. 26.—The worst storm in 25 years is raging here. At times the high seas shut out all view of the lighthouse. Hundreds are anxious for the safety of vessels that are now many hours overdue. There is a sixty-miles-an-hour north wind blowing.

RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 26.—The Schuylkill Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia, which does a large business in this city and state, has stopped doing business and will re-insure its risks and retire. The company is solvent and will pay all its losses.

COLLEGE BURNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

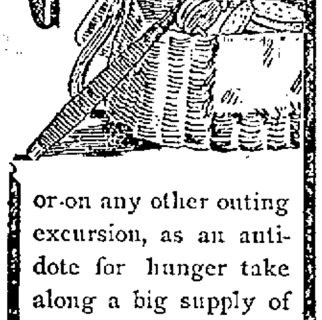
Ryan, I. T., Oct. 26.—The Ryan College with all its contents, was burned today. Over 200 pupils in the building escaped.

BIG REGISTRATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—There were 120,061 new names added to the registration lists yesterday in the city of Chicago. This makes the total registration 326,748.

When You Go Fishing



or on any other outing excursion, as an antidote for hunger take along a big supply of

Favorite Milk Biscuit

They'll rest, nourish and satisfy you.

Sold everywhere. Made only by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

BOND ISSUE OUT

The $200,000,000 Now Awarded by Treasury.

THE TEMPORARY CLERKS WILL BE DROPPED.

Highest Allotment of Bonds $4500.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The treasury department has practically completed the issue of the $200,000,000 of three per cent. bonds authorized at the last session of congress and the last of the temporary force of clerks appointed for duty in that connection will be dismissed next Saturday. Whatever else remains to be done will be handled by the permanent treasury force. The highest allotment of bonds to any one subscriber will be $1,480. Subscribers of $4,500 will receive $1,300 each and possibly a few hundred dollars in addition, dependent upon the result of a suit now pending to compel the secretary to issue to subscribers about $500,000 on subscriptions rejected by the department on the ground that they were irregular.

JESSE JAMES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26.—The trial of Jesse James, son of the noted outlaw for complicity in the Missouri Pacific train robbery Sept. 23, was begun in the criminal court here. Eminent counsel has been retained and a hard legal contest is expected. Many of the best men in the state have come out in young James' behalf. Chief of Police Hayes, declares that he has evidence sufficient to convict James.

MUSTERED OUT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 26.—Light Battery A, and Light Battery B, First regiment artillery, United States Volunteers from Rhode Island, were mustered out of service today at Camp Quonsett by Lieut. Rowan, U. S. A., detailed for that duty and the men are now private citizens again.

BIG BLAZE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 26.—Fire destroyed the lumber mill of George W. Gale of Cambridgeport early this morning. The building which was a two story wooden structure, contained $7000 worth of lumber as well as considerable valuable machinery. The loss is estimated at $30,000, fully insured.

RIPLEY'S OPINION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Sante Fe system says in reference to the supreme court decision against the Joint Traffic association:

"As a lawyer, I do not care to express an opinion as to the law laid down by the supreme court of the United States, but as a matter of equity, I consider the decision an outrage. The treatment of railroads by the government is outrageous. A railroad is either a private corporation or a public corporation. If the former, it should be left alone; if the latter then it should be protected and this the government does not do.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 26.—This morning's session of the 52nd annual meeting of the American missionary association opened with devotional exercises, local business and an address by the Rev. W. B. Thory of Binghamton, N. Y., on "Chinese Missions"

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy; it will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will

MAKE HENS LAY

like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

BIDS OPENED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 26.—Bids were opened this forenoon for dredging Narragansett bay and Providence river and furnishing supplies for the new mortar battery at Fort Greble. The procedure was conducted by Major Lockwood at the United States engineers' office. The bids for dredging are on the basis that there are to be removed, approximately, 2,030,491 cubic yards, giving a channel with a mean depth of 25 feet, 400 feet wide from the ocean to Providence harbor via West passage. The government specifies that the work shall begin by March 1 1899 and be completed by July 1, 1902, a period of about three years. Ten bids were submitted as follows:

W. H. Taylor, Jr., Jersey City, 14¾ cents per cubic yard.

W. H. Beard Dredging Co., New York, 20 ½.

International Construction Co., Syracuse, N. Y., 12 ½.

F. H. Brainerd, New York, 24.

Perkins & O'Brien, New York, 10 8-10.

R. G. and F. S. Packard, New York, 21.

F. Clement Shaffer, Richmond, Va., 21 ½.

Morris & Cummings' Dredging Co., (Stanford-Ross, Incorporated), 12 2-10.

Rittenhouse Moore Dredging Co., Mobile, Ala., 21.

McDonald Dredging Co. New York, 16 ¾.

The bids for supplies for the mortar battery did not excite much interest. They were as follows:

For Roslindale cement at wharf, per barrel, Lawrenceville Cement Co., New York (Breaches brand), 63 cents; Newark and Roslindale Lime and Cement Co., New York (Newark-Roslindale brand), 78¾ cents; Newark and Roslindale Cement Co., New York (Brooklyn Bridge brand), 70 cents.

For broken stone at wharf and in carts S. and E. S. Belding, Hartford, Conn., $1.47 and $1.62; Calvin Tompkins, New York, $1.30½ and $1.50½; E. K. Chamberlain, New York, $2.10 and $2.20; Atlas Cement Co., New York, $1.25.

Sand at wharf and at work, J. K. Sullivan, Newport, 90 cents and $1.35.

To realize the heat in coal, buy some of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike St.

SLOAN AGAIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 26.—The Chevely stakes, at New Market today, was won by the Lorillard-Beresford stable's bay colt, Dominie II, ridden by Tod Sloan. The betting was 5 to 4 on Dominie II.

Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Stella, ridden by Sloan, won the second welter handicap of 300 sovereigns. The betting was 5 to 1 against Stella.

Mr. H. C. Whit's Georgic won the Cambridgeshire stakes of 500 sovereigns. There were 26 horses in this race, the betting was 40 to 1 against Georgic, 60 to 1 against Dinna Forget and 50 to 1 against Hawfinch.

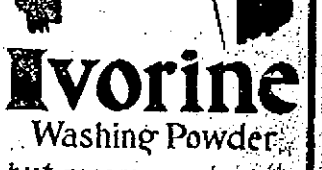
Owing to a bad start, the Prince of Wales Nunsuch, ridden by Sloan; Sir J. Miller's Pinfold and Mr. E. J. Percy's Kopley were left at the post. The betting was 7 to 1 against Nunsuch.

A selling plate for 2 year olds, was won by Mr. Leopold d'Rothschild's Miss Bounce. Ethel, with Sloan up, finished second. The betting was 7 to 2 against Ethel.

The New Nursery plate of 300 sovereigns, was won by Mr. Bonner's Rose Winslow.

The Lorillard-Beresford stable's Manatee, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. The betting was 11 to 12 against Manatee.

"How's that



Ivorine Washing Powder, but recommend something else.... No thank you I want "Ivorine" or nothing and if you don't keep it I'll go to some store that does." Strong words but fair ones..... Ask for what you want and get what you ask for!

You get a cake of pure white Glycerine Toilet Soap in every package.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN.

THE INDIANS QUIET

Outbreak in Minnesota a Protest Against Wrongs.

Trouble Brought on by Whites Who Used the Redskins' Timber and Used Them Harshly.

Washington, Oct. 27.—"The origin of the whole trouble," said Indian Commissioner Jones in discussing the outbreak of Minnesota Indians, "was dissatisfaction of the handling of the Indians' timber, but the immediate cause was irritation at the frequent arrests of Indians for trivial causes, often for no cause at all, taking them down to Duluth and Minneapolis for trial, 200 miles away from their agency, and then turning them adrift without means to return home.

"I have information that there is a regular arrangement between deputy United States marshals and some boarding houses where the courts are located by which the deputies are to bring down delegations of Indians as witnesses in whisky and other cases. This secures fees for the deputies and money for the boarding places. At Brainerd, Minn., while I was going north, I met a party of 20 Indians on their way to court at Duluth, many of whom were of absolutely no value to the case at issue, but whose presence as witnesses would inure to the financial benefit of others.

"The Indians were prompted to their outbreak by the wrongs done them and chafed under unfair treatment. When I reached there they were surly, ugly, defiant, but soon adopted a conciliatory attitude, and finally agreed to negotiate for the surrender of the men wanted. All but two were surrendered. They said they would not allow two men to bring their whole tribe into trouble, and proudly insisted on sending themselves for the two men remaining, Old Bug and his son, to have them turned over to the marshal. They are still out.

"The Indians claimed they had whipped the soldiers and that not one of their own number had received a scratch. They showed several Krag-Jorgensens, taken probably from where the soldiers had the fight, but they did not understand their use. The Indians now will go back to their homes and live peaceably if the whites will treat them fairly, which is very likely, as the whites were thoroughly impressed with the stand taken by the Indians. In this respect the outbreak has taught them a lesson."

Commissioner Jones will recommend a reform in the existing timber methods, either adopting the scheme now practiced at Menominee, Wis., of keeping the timber profits within the tribe itself by having the timber cut by individual Indians, or of advertising a certain portion of the reservation each year to be sold to the highest bidder. The latter system would include both grown and dead and down timber, and the timber would have to be cut clean.

TESLA'S LATEST

Will Transmit News Without Wires.

USE OF VOTING MACHINES IN BOSTON.

Edgar Eude Decapitated in the Congo.

New York, Oct. 27.—Nicholas Tesla, the electrician, describes in yesterday's issue of The Electrical Review a possibility in electric power transmission. His inventions for transmitting electricity at high pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at natural sources of power. Probably the most important of these plants is in Niagara Falls, costing over $6,000,000 to install, which supplies electricity to many factories and supplies power for running the trolley lines of Buffalo, 26 miles distant. The announcement is now made that by employing apparatus which he has invented, capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, located at natural sources of power, the current can be conducted to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarified atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; then, at a distant point where the energy is to be used, commercially, to maintain a second terminal at about the same elevation to attract and receive the current and to convey it to earth through special means for transforming and utilizing it. With the article an illustration is presented showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal, giving an estimated pressure of two and a half million volts.

NIKOLA TESLA.

The Electrical Review comments upon Mr. Tesla's novel and startling ideas as follows: "Tesla now proposes to transmit, without the use of any wires, through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream, a tale from the Arabian Nights, but the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described in our present number, make it evident that his work in this field has passed a stage of laboratory experiment, and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world regardless of distance."

USE OF VOTING MACHINES.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The attention of the Republican state committee, the Republican city committee and the board of election commissioners was called yesterday to the alleged unconstitutionality of the use of voting machines, an order for the purchase of four of which now awaits the signature of Mayor Quincy. To test these machines it is proposed to use them in four precincts of the city in the state election. It is claimed that their employment in the election is a breach of the federal laws governing the choice of representatives in congress.

Egbert E. Austin, who had just been released from the New Hampshire state prison, where he served 18 months for pension frauds, was sentenced to a like term in the state prison in Charlestown for a similar offense committed in this state. Austin is charged with obtaining $5 from Herman S. King of Shelburne Falls by pretending that he was acting under the authority of the pension bureau.

In insurance circles in this city it is stated that war insurance risks are again being written. During the past few days, or since the dispute between France and England has been noticeably acute, risks have been taken out on vessels flying the British and French flags. The rate is said to have been one quarter and one eighth of one percent for British vessels bound to other than French ports.

Edgar E. Eude of this city was shot and decapitated by the natives in French Congo. Mr. Eude left a year ago to take charge of the cutting of mahogany on the west coast of Africa for a London firm. He went ashore at Pantah with the engineer of the steamer to obtain provisions, when both were attacked by natives and massacred.

A CITY ENJOINED.

Cleveland, Oct. 27.—Judge Rickers of the United States circuit court has granted a temporary injunction restraining the city from dumping river dredgings or other refuse in the lake except by permission of the war department. The city authorities assert that they will carry the case to the supreme court. The injunction, if made permanent at the final hearing, will set an important precedent at all points where it has been customary to dump refuse in navigable waters.

ROBBED A JUDGE'S HOUSE.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27.—The house of Marcus P. Knowlton, associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was robbed last evening of jewelry valued at $1000. The thief entered by a second story window during a pouring rain and while the family were at supper. The jewelry included a gold watch and a number of diamond ornaments belonging to Mrs. Knowlton. It was evidently the work of professionals.

QUESTION OF CUBAN RELIEF.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Clara Barton says in a letter to President McKinley: "If, with the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain, it is now the intention of the government to take charge of the distribution in Cuba and complete the work of relief, it would perhaps be best that the Red Cross retire from the field, lest by remaining it might cause some embarrassment. On the other hand, if it is desired that the Red Cross continue, it will of course be necessary to make adequate preparation. We would therefore respectfully ask that we may be informed concerning the wishes of the government in the matter.

"The inquiry relative to the proposed policy of the government with regard to the administration of relief in Cuba is also prompted by the doubt that has arisen in connection with the disposition of the cargo of the transport, Colonel. It is understood that the cargo of this vessel was, in accordance with the expressed wish of the government, to be distributed by the Red Cross, while on the arrival of the ship at Havana it transpired that the instructions given to her commander did not contemplate such a course.

"It is believed that there still exists much suffering in Cuba in those districts where but little, if anything, has been distributed since the raising of the blockade and the opening of the ports. Hence the primary object of this letter is, as already intimated, to inquire whether by the plan adopted the government now contemplates the distribution of supplies itself or whether it is desired that the Red Cross shall continue as the distributing agent of relief in Cuba."

APPROACHING THE END.

Washington, Oct. 27.—There are indications that the peace commissioners in Paris are approaching the end of the consideration of the subject of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish case has been presented with an ability and adroitness that commands the admiration of diplomats without regard to nationality. Even our own officials have been compelled to yield a tribute of respect to the arguments produced, but they have been of no avail in effecting a substantial change in the first attitude of the American commissioners. It is expected here that henceforth, after the courteous intimation has been conveyed to the Spanish commissioners that it is time to regard the Cuban and Porto Rican matters as settled, better progress will be made toward the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

YIELDED TO PERSUASION.

Paris, Oct. 27.—A Madrid correspondent, in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the queen regent have prevailed upon the minister of war, General Correa, to indefinitely postpone his resignation pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, says that they represented to the general that his withdrawal might entail not only the fall of the cabinet, but cause the resignation of certain members of the Spanish peace commission, including Montero Rios, and thereby gravely compromise the issue of the peace negotiations. The net result is that an open crisis seems to have been avoided until the conclusion of the treaty of peace. In any case, this has done away with the necessity for an ad interim government, which was late y suggested as likely to be the only solution of the present difficulties.

HIS FOOT IN THE GRAVE.

Boston, Oct. 27.—By recommendation of the executive council Governor Wolcott pardoned John P. McKay, confined in the Suffolk house of correction for forgery. McKay's four years' sentence would have expired April 22, 1901, but his physical condition was such that he was pardoned without consideration of the merits of his case. He has been in the hospital ever since his commitment, has been compelled to sit in a reclining chair night and day, has frequent fainting attacks, and the prison physician said he could not leave the hospital probably until his sentence expired. His left leg and thigh were amputated, and the physician said further confinement would aggravate his disease.

UNION VETERANS OF MAINE.

Rockland, Me., Oct. 27.—At the fifth annual encampment of the Union Veterans' union officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commander, George M. Lovering of Waterville; first deputy, James Hamilton of Bucksport; second deputy, M. M. Parker of Rockland; surgeon general, J. H. Shannon of Saco; chaplain, J. W. Webster of Newport.

QUARRELLED OVER WHISKEY.

Austin, Nev., Oct. 27.—The reported Indian outbreak at Midas is greatly exaggerated. There is no danger for the present. On the 21st, an Indian named Ballard and a white man named McLeod took a load of hay to Midas; the Indian got drunk and was carrying a bottle of whiskey on the way home. The bottle broke, and the Indian accused McLeod of breaking it. In his anger he cut McLeod about the head and face with a knife, and threatened to kill him. On reaching the river the Indian wanted to borrow a rifle from John Schmalling, saying that he wanted to kill three men. He could not get a rifle and started after McLeod again with the knife. John Schmalling held the Indian while McLeod got away for a time. Later he found McLeod again, and the latter in self-defense gave the Indian a terrible beating. The Indian was placed in jail, and is now in a dangerous condition. The Indians are greatly worked up over the affair, and Ballard's brothers say that they will kill McLeod, but do not threaten others.

The deputy sheriff at Midas asked the governor at Carson for arms and ammunition at the request of the people on the upper Reese river, who fear that the Indians may do mischief. The people in Midas and Austin are not worried over the matter, and there is no apprehension of trouble.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.

Washington, Oct. 27.—At Wednesday's session of the convention of the Young Men's Catholic union resolutions were passed expressing a renewal of fealty to the mother church, and congratulating the president and people on the successful termination of the war with Spain, honoring and respecting those who fought so valiantly and mourning the loss of the brave patriots who gave up their lives for their country. A resolution was also adopted calling attention to the small number of Catholic chaplains in the army and navy, and recommending that steps be taken looking to an increase of the same.

The following officers were elected: President, W. T. McGuirl of Brooklyn; first vice president, B. M. Hogan of Rahway, N. J.; second vice president, D. P. Toomey of Boston; secretary and treasurer, E. P. Gallagher of Philadelphia. All of these officers were elected on a ballot cast by the secretary. Mr. Gallagher is the only new officer.

WOUND AROUND A SHAFT.

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 27.—Abraham F. Enos, foreman of the Tiddall Oakum company at Middle Haddam, was killed yesterday by being caught in a belt and wound around the shafting while making changes in a carding machine. He was 56 years of age and single.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies to embroider pillow covers; work sent to your home; good pay; send reply envelope for particulars and sample. Manhattan Embroidery Co., 198 Water St., New York.

WANTED—Every lady to know that the best place in this city to buy Trimmed Hats of all kinds is at 25½ Maxime Lepine's, the milliner, 297 Moody street, cor. Race. See her.

WANTED—500 men and women to know how to obtain a $9.50 pair of shoes for 85c. For particulars inquire at 121 Central street, room 8, Hub Traders' Co.

AGENTS WANTED—In every town to sell the greatest invention on earth; no experience required. Agents make from $5 to $10 per day. Agents are required to have little capital of $5 to engage with us. Sample worth $10 in gold to every householder. Sample by mail prepaid for only one dollar. Apply to the Turcotte Finder, manager, 376 Merrimack street, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Active solicitors wanted everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. Tells all about the Philippines, Dewey the man and Dewey the hero, with an official history of our war with Spain. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book, low prices, big profits. Agents making $50 to $300 a week. Freight paid; credit given. Drop all trashy, unofficial war books. Outfits free. Address F. T. Barber, Sec'y, 358 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WORK WANTED—Washing, ironing and house work wanted by Mrs Brendel, 334 Plain street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their old felt hats dyed and blocked in the latest shapes at the Hat Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street, up stairs.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 31, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye, House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT BLUSH OF YOUTH, soft, delicate skin? Use Noonen's Roman Secret. At all drug stores. A. W. Dow, A. E. Moor, agent for Lowell, corner of Gorham and Appleton streets.

LADIES' ATTENTION—Free term of dress cutting to any lady getting up a class for the winter season in any of the surrounding towns or at the Lowell Dress Cutting School, 376 Central street. Apply or address at once. M. J. Greaves, principal, brick block near Opera house. Single lessons 50c. Teachers sent to ladies' homes.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 781 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 61 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $10 a month. Apply at 318 High street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 322 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET—In The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

LANTERNS FOR House, Mill, Stable Carriage

And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

DR. PEFFER'S ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, irregular, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

BAY STATE Dye House

Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.

Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the

BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.

and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
845 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)
MONEY TO LOAN
At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

DR. O'DONEHUE DENTIST

IF PETER WATSON

Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's baking is the best.

Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from

52 to 69 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.

Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A first class confectionery store on one of the principal streets doing a good cigar, tobacco and fruit trade. Owner having other business is obliged to sell. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—Near Wilder and Middlesex streets, 2 story house; all modern improvements. Good location. Price $3100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, cottage house of 7 rooms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 61 Central street.

CALL at 359 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Shaw street, 2 tenement house, good sized lot of land. Price $2200. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 178 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—All kinds of boarding and lodging houses and at all prices, large and small, corp. and street, at G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 168 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Varnum avenue, good large house and barn, lots of fruit, 7 acres of land. Price and terms to suit you. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 800 feet, 99x80, on a 53 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100; also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1788 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co.; 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street and city line, 50 acres of land; lots of wood and timber, and lots of good tillage land. This is a bargain. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

THE LOWELL Cycle Co. will send for your wheel, store and clean it for the winter. 21 Post Office ave.

CONSULT MADAM CLENDENING, scientific palmist. Advice on love, business marriage, tells past and future, also locates diseases, etc. 180 Appleton street.

RENT PAYS FOR HOME.

WILL BUY or build for you both house and lot; comparatively nothing required down. For particulars call or write AMERICAN INVESTORS' CO., 137 Central St. Lowell. Office hours 2 to 8 p. m.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 165 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees, and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

If You Want Clean, Bright COAL

Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the

Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

The winter season will soon be here—
Will it find you prepared—Sleighs all ready for use?
We know you are busy
So telephone us to look them over and put them in safe condition.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY, WORTHEN STREET.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Sts.

18 BALES OF Horse Blankets

Manufacturers Samples and Odd Lots at One-third Discount, on Sale in Our Basement.—Bargain Department.

STABLE BLANKETS.

All strapped, ready for use, with webbing circingles attached.

Good stock, lined with burlap, worth $1.25, at 98c. each. Plain and checked lined with duck, worth $1.75, at $1.25 each. Extra heavy and strong Blankets, worth $2, at $1.50 each. Best quality heavy woolen Blankets, worth $3, at $2 each.

STREET BLANKETS.

Cut out and strapped ready for use. Good quality plain and plaid, worth $2.00, at $1.50 each. Heavy quality plaid, 8 lbs., 84x90, worth $3, at $2 each. Heavy quality plaid, 9 lbs., 90x96, worth $4, at $2.50 each. Fawn color, wool, 10 lbs., 90x96, worth $6, at $4.50 each. All Wool Plaids, 5 lbs., 76x84, worth $4, at $3 each. All Wool Plaids, 7 lbs., 84x90, worth $6, at $4 each. All Wool Fancy Plaids, 7 lbs., 84x90, worth $7, at $5 each.

All horse owners will find it to their great profit to buy their horse coverings from us, as these are all just as good as regular goods, but being an odd lot, samples and some slightly soiled, they were purchased by us at a big discount, enabling us to give extra good values for small money.

Fall Business in Full Swing.

The tide of Fall Business is now at its flood at our store and we are grandly prepared for it. We are stocked with the choicest and best of the world's Millinery, presenting a completeness and variety never before approached by us. Our prices are also equally important factors in producing this great activity, because they are the lowest that can possibly be quoted for goods of equal quality and merit and forcibly illustrate our well known policy, "Not to be Undersold by any House in the city.

HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS.
169 MERRIMACK STREET.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER

Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market
Prescott Street.

P. F. Devino's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
in fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets Fifty Cents Per Box

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.

stop forever all wearing drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. MALMO DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Chrisanthemum Will Be November's Queen.

Flower Shows in the Great Cities of America Will Crown the Fall Festivities.

New York.—There is always an intense interest in the great flower shows of the year, which, beginning early in November, continue throughout the month in the various cities of the country. They are the first evidences that connoisseurs have of the advances made by the great gardeners during the past season. Each year there are promises of new chrysanthemums and new orchids, and as a rule these are fulfilled, but the new specimens of rare value and marked improvement are few and far between. Perhaps we will have them at the flower shows this year either in New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, where the greatest exhibitions will take place.

While the yearly flower show hospitably provides space for the roses and violets and orchids and carnations that beg admittance at its doorway, it is chiefly an exhibition of the flaunting glory of the chrysanthemum, which rules the floral world of autumn with the uncompromising scepter of despotic power. Nobody wants a rose in November. The modest violet is too conspicuously modest to seem in harmony with the vigorously self-assertive weather. The carnation is too uniformly regular to suit the gray and gold days of the month that changes with every wind that blows. The orchid is too ethereal and the lily of the valley lacks the charm of autumnal coloring.

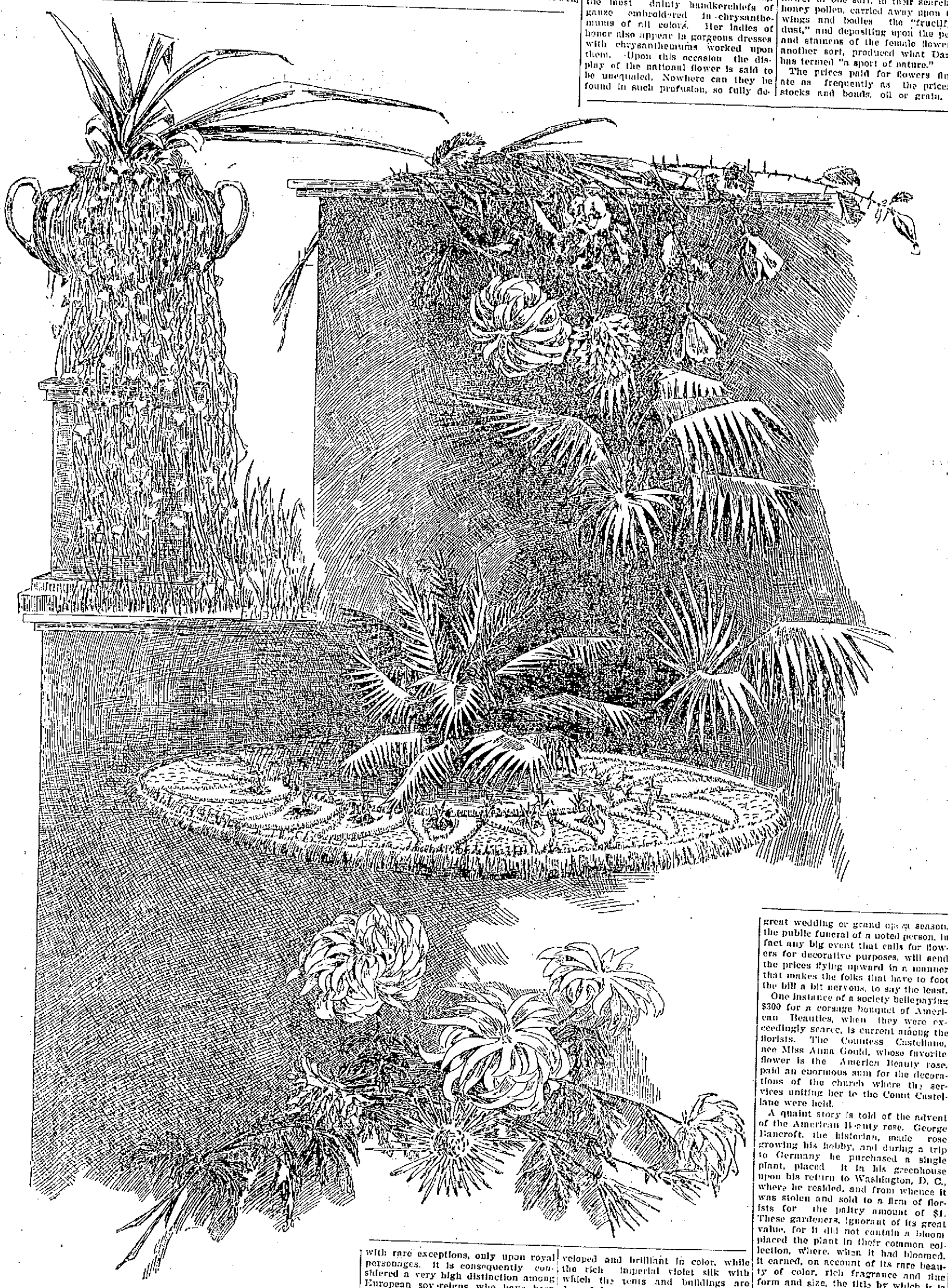
But the chrysanthemum rules its hour in masterful supremacy. It defiantly dares criticism. It flings its jagged petals into the face of popular opinion and conquers by the very force of its sturdy obstinacy. Its purple and fine linen are interwoven with the colors that greet the rise of the sun and that follow in its retinue across the western sky. Each year adds to its size and each year increases its fascinating glamour. Men and women bow to its will and tuck its gaudy badges into the buttonhole of a coat lapel and merge its gayety into the general festivity of a wedding procession.

The chrysanthemum is older than the civilization of America, thousands of years older. It grew in the far east of the older continent centuries before the Spanish ships carried the Genoese navigator to the portal of a western world. It raised its shaggy head in far-off China and Japan in days too remote to reckon the blossoming of the first seed.

The chrysanthemum is first mentioned in the floral lore of England in 1764, when it was introduced by Chinese traders and nurtured by the famous horticulturist, Miller of Chelsea. The flower, however, did not thrive in its transplanted home and apparently left no traces of its early efforts at dissemination, for fifty years later it was reintroduced into the British Islands through French channels. The blossom that came from Marseilles revived no memory of the earlier Chinese flower in English minds. A discussion arose as to its name and botanical antecedents and the result was the musical title of chrysanthemum, the Greek "gold-flower."

The beautiful jagged blossom soon grew discontented with the limited soil of the older world and longed for fresh conquests with the ardor of the boyish emperor of an earlier time. It inveigled its seeds into the stock that filled the hulls of trading ships in the preliminary quarter of the present century and soon thrust its gorgeous head haughtily above the quieter buds of the old-fashioned gardens that bloomed in stately elegance in the days when Madison was president.

The soil of America is particularly adaptable for the production of mammoth chrysanthemums and it easily stands first among the nations even of the orient in its successful growth of the large flower. Seeds speedily ripen in the dry clear atmosphere of autumn and the blossoms frequently measure ten inches in diameter. So rapidly did the chrysanthemum grow into popular favor in the United States that it became necessary in 1889 to organize a national society for the study and propagation of the fascinating blossom. The association aims "to supervise the dissemination of new varieties of chrysanthemums; to prevent the introduction to commerce of poor or worthless specimens; to insure correct nomenclature; to stimulate the formation of local societies and to encourage better methods of culture." There is also affiliated with the National Chrysanthemum Society a national rose as well as a national carnation organization.



SOME FLOWER SHOW DESIGNS FOR THIS FALL.

JAPAN'S CHRISANTHEMUM

James Morton, who has spent years in the culture of the chrysanthemum and is the national authority on its culture and history has written the following concerning its oriental status:

There are good reasons for supposing that the chrysanthemum was cultivated with much devotion by the gardeners of both China and Japan for centuries before its importation into Europe. A well known traveller in these countries tells us in one of his works that "so great a favorite is the chrysanthemum with the Chinese gardeners that no persuasion will deter them from its culture, and they will frequently resign their situations rather than be forbidden by their employers to grow it." In support of this statement he relates the experience of an English resident in that country, who, without the slightest interest in the plant was compelled to allow his native gardener the pleasure of cultivating it solely on that account. The Chinese often train the chrysanthemum into curious and fantastic forms, such as pagodas, horses, stags, ships, etc. Another peculiar method of culture practiced at Chenyuen, where it is extensively cultivated, is the grafting of cuttings into stout stems of Artemisia indica as a stock. Among the Japanese the chrysanthemum is no less prized than in China, and they display great skill in its culture, calling it the Queen of Flowers. At the most popular of the Japanese festivals the people display effigies of their traditional heroes constructed of massive chrysanthemum blossoms, Benkei, the Japanese Hercules, appearing gorgeously apparelled in white, yellow and purple pompons.

In many other ways the Chinese and Japanese reveal their love for this plant, but probably in no more apparent and lasting manner than by applying the talent of their most skillful artists to portray its fair form and vivid coloring on their pottery and household fabrics, as well as in numberless illustrated books and pamphlets.

In Japan the Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum is the most distinguished decoration of the empire. It was founded in 1876, and consists of a star and collar hung around the neck by a riband, the whole work being in gold, silver and enamels. Bestowed, with rare exceptions, only upon royal personages, it is consequently considered a very high distinction among European sovereigns who have been wearers of this mark of the Mikado's favor. The chrysanthemum, or "Kiku," as it is called in Japan, is also one of the crest badges of the imperial family, and is used as an official seal. The hilts of the swords forged by the Emperor Go Toba, who ascended the throne in 1186, had the Kiku figured upon them.

The chrysanthemum season in Japan is looked forward to with much pleasure, and the different communities manifest the greatest enthusiasm in its culture. A certain day is set apart as a festival, when all turn out to pay due homage to their national emblem, the many-hued chrysanthemum. During their blooming period the gardens of all the prominent florists present an exhibition of great beauty. Each evening for many weeks the notables of rank, as well as the peasants in holiday attire join in the happy festivities. The fetes are always held in the evenings and the grounds are beautifully illuminated, presenting a scene brilliant beyond description. His Majesty also opens his gardens at the imperial palace on this grand fete day. All the highest native officials and foreign residents of distinction are present, and invitations are highly prized and much sought after. It is one of the few occasions when the Empress is to be seen in public. She delights in having the most dainty handkerchiefs of gauze embroidered in chrysanthemums of all colors. Her ladies of honor also appear in gorgeous dresses with chrysanthemums worked upon them. Upon this occasion the display of the national flower is said to be unequaled. Nowhere can they be found in such profusion, so fully developed and brilliant in color, while the rich imperial violet silk with which the tents and buildings are draped bear upon them the heraldic kiku in all its pristine loveliness. As the day draws to a close the people return to their homes to complete the slow process of intoxication by drinking saki, into which are thrown the blooms of chrysanthemums, which, they suppose, will preserve them from evil the coming year.

Oatmeal is more largely used for food purposes in New South Wales than in any other part of Australia.

PRICES OF FLOWERS.

Several years ago a number of rosy growers paid $10,000 to John Bonnet, of Shepperdtown, England, for the stock of the famous Bonnett rose, and since that time fortunes have been made and lost on it, for, upon removing it to this country, it flourished finely for a while, but soon developed bad qualities supposed to be produced by the change of climate.

The fact that flowers are bred and cross-bred in pretty much the same manner as animals is another statement that few people would credit. Among those whose business brings them in daily contact with flower growers the experiment is a familiar one. Nature produced "hybrids" through the agency of bees and other insects that, upon entering the male flower of one sort, in their search for honey pollen, carried away upon their wings and bodies the "fructifying dust," and depositing upon the petals and stamens of the female flower of another sort, produced what Darwin has termed "a sport of nature."

The prices paid for flowers fluctuate as frequently as the prices of stocks and bonds, oil or grain. A great wedding or grand opera season, the public funeral of a noted person, in fact any big event that calls for flowers for decorative purposes, will send the prices flying upward in a manner that makes the folks that have to foot the bill a bit nervous, to say the least.

One instance of a society belle paying $300 for a corsage bouquet of American Beauties, when they were exceedingly scarce, is current among the florists. The Countess Castellane, nee Miss Anna Gould, whose favorite flower is the American Beauty rose, paid an enormous sum for the decorations of the church where the services uniting her to the Count Castellane were held.

A quaint story is told of the advent of the American Beauty rose. George Bancroft, the historian, made rose growing his hobby, and during a trip to Germany he purchased a single plant, placed it in his greenhouse upon his return to Washington, D. C., where he resided, and from whence it was stolen and sold to a firm of florists for the paltry amount of $1. These gardeners, ignorant of its great value, for it did not contain a bloom placed the plant in their common collection, where, when it had bloomed, it earned, on account of its rare beauty of color, rich fragrance and fine form and size, the title by which it is now known.

Mrs. Timkins was taking her son to school for the first time, and after impressing the schoolmaster with the necessity of his having a thorough good education, finished up by saying: "And be sure he learns Latin."

"But, my dear madam," said the schoolmaster, "Latin is a dead language."

"All right," said Mrs. Timkins; "he'll want it. He's going to be an undertaker."

ROSE LORE.

The Story of the Sweetest Flower That Blows.

In commerce the rose has not been without value. The most delightful commercial product of the rose is that known as the "Attar of Persia and India." Although the production of attar was discovered in Persia, the industry has nearly died out there, to spring up in extensive rose farms in Turkey and about Kuzanlik, on the southern slope of the Balkans, close to the Shipka, or wild rose pass, famous in the history of the Russia-Turkish war.

The rose growing belt is situated at an average altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea and comprises seventy miles in length and ten miles in width. Since the emancipation of the Balkan provinces the manufacture of this exquisite perfume has become a great industry in Bulgaria and has been taken up in a large scale even in Germany. The ancestor of all, the rose of Damascus, furnishes the greater number of blossoms. The white musk rose is used, and a pink damask, but the dark red variety outnumbers them all. A fine attar is produced from roses grown in Cashmere. The attar is expensive, because it requires an enormous quantity of blossoms to distill even a few drops.

It is claimed that it was discovered by the favorite wife of Jehan Ghir, through whose garden ran a canal of rose-water. On the surface the Begum discovered a few drops of the precious attar or oil floating.

Even rose-water has its value and may be also included among the luxuries.

The hundred-leaved rose, a variety well known to the ancients and originally found in the Caucasus, is also used to make rose-water and a medicinal syrup. A mild astringent syrup is made from the petals of the French rose. The petals of the tea rose, a species of roisette, with a very fine fragrance, are used in China for flavoring teas.

A vinegar made from roses is used for headaches; a conserve of roses and sugar is given medicinally to children. The fruit or hip is also used that way, while on the Continent dried hips are used in the culinary concoctions such as soups.

The first cultivated rose is said to have been planted in Britain in A. D. 1522. The wild rose is a native of Britain, and grows abundantly. In the time of Edward III., 1334, a gold coin was made, called a rose-noble, because on one side of it the form of a rose was impressed.

In classical time there was a recondite significance connected with the rose. The statue of Diana of Ephesus was covered with roses and bees. It is connected by Dante with the ineffable "Light of the Shekinah," while he terminates the Paradise with the rose-cross.

The Rosicrucians, brothers of the rosy-cross, a secret order, used for their emblem the crucified rose. In ancient times, when secret meetings were held, men used to wear a chaplet of roses on their heads. Later on the forms of roses were painted and carved on the ceilings of rooms or halls where feasts were given, when everything connected with them was kept secret. From that custom came the expression "sub-rosa" or "under the rose," which means that nothing is to be revealed.

There is a fabled story that Cupid gave a rose to the god of silence as a bribe to prevent him from betraying the affairs of Venus, and that in this way the rose became the symbol of silence.

Among the ancients the rose became the symbol of modesty, of joy, of gladness and of grief. It crowned the reveler, it graced the garland of the lover and shed its beauty and its fragrance upon the dead after life's fitful fever closed.

In mythology we find that the rose was Venus' own flower. It is also associated with Bacchus, for we read of chaplets of roses crowning the heads of those who indulged in Bacchanalian orgies. Classic myths and mediæval lore afford a wealth of beautiful legends connected with the rose, which assure us that it has been a favorite ever since it became known.

In Shakespeare we find seventy or more mentions of the rose in the plays, and in the fifty-fourth sonnet the rose is described as truth. In his time it was considered the queen of flowers. In Romeo and Juliet we read, "remnants of pack-thread and old cakes of roses were thinly scattered to make up a show." In Twelfth Night, "by the roses of the spring, by honor, truth and everything, I love thee so." There are few poets who have not given graceful and honorable mention of the rose.

The Latin poet, Horace, even though he often alludes to the myrtle bush, the vine-wreathed elm, the olive thickets, the thick-woven shade of the laurels, the violet bed, the tall, spreading pine, the white-leaved poplar, the coronal of rosemary, the rugged oak, does not omit the rose; "while the odors of Syrian nard and the rose breathe sweet from locks tipped, and just tipped with Time's snows."—Ode 11. "Then strew freely the roses," "With locks all dropping balm on roses laid," and many other poetical illusions. Although the rose is the emblem of silence its sphere touches all nations, its mission touches all hearts, all joys, all sorrows. Much there is of history and sentiment in the heart of the rose.

It is the flower of compliment and ever breathes its own sweet language in beauty and perfume.

WAR RESTRICTIONS

It is perhaps not generally realized that the game of war is hedged round by as many restrictions as a boxing contest under Queensberry rules. These regulations, which are under the sanction of all the civilized countries of the world, are designed to insure fair play for the combatants.

When it is intended to bombard a place, due notice should be given so that all women and children may be removed to a place of safety; and every care must be taken to spare churches and hospitals, as well as all charitable or educational buildings.

All chaplains, doctors and nurses are protected in every possible way, and are not to be taken prisoners or in any way injured.

Any soldier robbing or mutilating an enemy is liable to be shot without trial, and death is the penalty for wounding or killing a disabled man.

The bodies of the enemy are to be carefully searched before burial, and any articles found on them which might lead to their identification are to be sent to the proper quarters.

Explosive bullets must not be used and quarter must be given the enemy, whether he asks for it or not. In an attack on the enemy there must be no concealment of the distinctive signs of the regiments. Poisoning drinking water is strictly forbidden.

"What does the Dairymen's Association want protection from?"

"Why, from the water works company's rates."—Chicago Record.

Tramp—Called ter see, lady, if I could do sum work fer ye.

Kind Lady—What can you do?

Tramp—I'm a sort of dentist, mum. I want ter advertise, so I'll put a set of teeth into a good pie for nothing.—Town and Country Journal.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises 6:13; sets 4:43.
Moon sets 6:20 a. m.
High water—10 a. m.; 10:45 p. m.

Fair weather seems certain Friday, and cooler in the morning, followed by rising temperature, with variable winds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR ANNUAL OFFER.

A coal hod and shovel with a pound of Tea; 19 pounds of Granulated Sugar $1. Dickson Bros. Tea store, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade Piano.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred Cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins, 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

I can save you money on buying your watches and clocks, Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Special sale of full sized street ash cans with covers at the Thompson Hardware Co.'s.

The Lowell district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association met in Tyngsboro yesterday and adopted resolutions on the death of the late John F. Williams.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

The annual reception to the members and friends of the Lowell Young Men's Christian association will be held at the Y.M.C.A. building this evening. Mr. Archie Leon French, the polyphonic imitator, impersonator and ventriloquist, will give an evening's entertainment. There will be a gymnastic exhibition after the entertainment. Light refreshments will be served. The Lyceum orchestra will furnish music.

POLITICAL NOTES.

KNOX ASSAILED.

The Fall River Globe cannot pass unnoticed Congressman Knox's allusion to mill operatives earning $9 a week and his defence of the 10 per cent. cut-down in congress. It says:

Congressman Knox of the Lawrence district is candidate for reelection. He represents a cotton manufacturing constituency, and it would be natural to suppose that he would at least have a long distance acquaintance with the economy of that industry: be able to make a fairly accurate guess at the average wages of the mill operatives among his constituents, even if he didn't take the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual facts by consulting the official statistics and have a general knowledge of the effect which the present low wage schedule has had upon the material interest and social condition of the workers.

Such however, doesn't seem to be the fact, judging by some statments which Knox has been making on the stump in his bailiwick. It is to be expected that with such a bad case as the collapse of the republican prosperity program has forced the spell-binders of that party to defend, that they would resort to fiction more or less to bolster up their argument. Mr. McKinley, himself, has in his recent speeches out West, set them the example in that line. Nevertheless one cannot but wonder at the ignorance or audacity, whatever you will, of the Lawrence statesman telling his cotton factory constituents, who know better and have occasion to realize the fact bitterly that the average wage paid to the operatives in the mills of this state is $9 a week.

Had he taken the pains to consult the reports of the state bureau of labor statistics before thus insulting the intelligence of the people, he would have found that average wages before the recent cut-down was but $6.43, and in this computation is included salaries of overseers and other high priced employes. But that isn't all that the badly informed Candidate Knox doesn't know. This is evident from the fact that in explaining and excusing the 10 per cent. prosperity cut-down of last spring, he coolly declares that this imposed no hardship on those who were obliged to submit to the scalping.

Well can the Lawrence Register afford to drop the sarcastic remark that "It is charitable to believe that Knox is not familiar with his subject." At the same time it would seem that this very unfamiliarty with matters of such vital concern in his own district ought to be sufficient to determine the voters there to elect him to stay at home that he may have the opportunity to get better posted.

Says the Lawrence Tribune: "The gold standard and a republican administration have brought about reduced wages in one of New England's chief industries. In the face of this testimony, people are not going to be frightened by the cry of free silver.

AT THE ALTAR RAIL.

At the altar Harry Keldar of Midvale, Neb., recently refused to marry Miss Genevieve Ransom because he smelled cigarettes on her breath. Like many another society girl, Miss Ransom used to indulge occasionally with her girl friends. Keldar discovered the fact some time before the date set for the wedding and said he couldn't stand it. So Miss Ransom promised to smoke no more.

But shortly before the hour set for the marriage ceremony one of the bridesmaids offered her a cigarette. The young lady couldn't resist. So she smoked just once more. A few moments later she stood beside the groom in her parents' drawing room. The house was filled with guests. As the clergyman commenced the ceremony Keldar sniffed suspiciously. Then he leaned forward with his face close to the bride's. "You've been smoking again!" he exclaimed.

Miss Ransom vouchsafed no reply. Without another word Keldar turned and walked out of the house. The bride fainted. The groom's friends hurried out to bring him back, but Keldar wouldn't go. Nor would Miss Ransom have accepted him had he changed his mind. The match has been declared off. —Midvale (Neb.) Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

[illegible] DENTIST 31 KIRK ST.

IMPORTANT LETTERS

RELATING TO THE HEALTH OF CITY.

The board of health has called the attention of Governor Wolcott to the danger of the spread of typhoid fever through the return of convalescing soldiers. The result is the following circular sent to all boards of health:

Office of the State Board of Health, State House.

Boston, Oct. 20, 1898.

To the Board of Health:

The state board of health deems it desirable that special precautions be taken during the present season to prevent the occurrence of typhoid fever in the cities and towns of the commonwealth. The present season of the year is the time at which typhoid fever is peculiarly liable to occur and there are special reasons why it becomes necessary to be more than ordinarily vigilant this year. The return to the different cities and towns of many soldiers suffering with, or convalescing from attacks of typhoid fever, renders it a matter of importance to provide that great care is taken that no infection shall be allowed to reach the water supplies of the state, either private or public.

Hence the board has deemed it a proper precaution to issue this circular which was prepared for similar puposes in 1896. Should further copies be needed, they will be forwarded to any local board on application to the secretary, 141, State House, Boston, Mass.

Respectfully yours,
—S. W. Abbott, Secretary.

Supt Whitcomb has sent out the following circular:

Office of Supt. of Schools,
October 25th, 1898.

To Masters and Principals:

1. The board of health proposes henceforth to notify me, and so enable me to notify you, when danger from infection is past, in cases of pupils kept from school on account of contagious diseases. Excluded pupils can therefore be readmitted only on receipt by you of a notice from me.

2. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are very prevalent just now, and I suggest that you aid the board by noting closely all suspicious cases which come under your observation, by excluding those who should be excluded, without waiting for a notice from me or to the board all doubtful or suspicious cases.

Very truly yours,
—A. K. Whitcomb.

MATRIMONIAL.

BRACKETT—FITZGERALD.

Mr. Guy W. Brackett of Providence R. I., was married last night at 7 o'clock to Miss Grace Mae Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald, at the home of the bride's parents in Tewksbury. Rev. A. E. Reynolds performed the ceremony. The bride's attendants were Misses Leona Fitzgerald and Miss Louise Bailey of Andover, sister and cousin of the bride, respectively. The best man was William Palmer and the maid of honor was Miss Edith Forrestall.

CHAMBERLAIN—YEOMAN.

A brilliant society event was the wedding of Mr. Charles E. Chamberlain and Miss Maud L. Yeoman, two well known young residents of this city. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 61 Plain street. Rev. George F. Kenngott officiated. The bride's attendants were Miss Eva Yeoman, sister of the bride, who was bridesmaid, and Mr. William R. Yeoman, brother of the bride, best man. The bride was becomingly dressed in a costume of white muslin and carried bride's roses. The bridesmaid wore white over pink and carried pink roses. A reception to the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties was held after the ceremony.

CASEY—LYNCH.

At the parsonage of St. Peter's church, Mr. Charles Casey and Miss Annie Lynch were united in matrimony last evening at 5.30 o'clock by Rev. Fr. McDonough.

Miss Emma Lynch, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and Mr. James Ganley was best man.

The bride was dressed in white Swiss muslin over pink silk and carried bride roses. The bridesmaid wore a dress of white muslin and carried roses. A reception was given after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 40 Wamesit street.

OLIVER—CALHOUN.

Rev. D. A. MacPhie pronounced the words which join men and women for life over another happy couple. They were Mr. George Oliver and Miss Margaret Calhoun, the groom a prominent resident of Rockburn, P. Q. The wedding took place at the bride's home, 131 Church street and was witnessed by a number of friends.

HUTCHINSON—ENGLAND.

One of the prettiest of the October weddings was that which took place last evening at the beautiful home of Senator George E. Putnam, 26 Read street, Centralville, the bride being Miss Annie England, a sister of Mrs. George E. Putnam and the groom, Mr. George E. Hutchinson, a popular young business man of Fitchburg, Mass.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the Kirk street Congregational church in the presence of relatives and friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lizzie England and the best man was Mr. Harry L. Griffin of Boston. The ushers were Fred H. Putnam, Harry S. Griffin and Fred Ward Coburn of Boston.

The house was tastefully decorated by Patten & Roberts and the ceremony was performed under an arch of hydrangeas and autumn leaves, surmounted by two doves. The bride was charmingly attired in pearl silk with white satin trimming and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid wore light blue silk and carried daybreak pinks.

Sidney R. Fleet presided at the piano during the ceremony and reception and D. L. Page served a dainty supper. From 7 to 9, the happy young couple received the congratulations of their friends and on the late train started on their honeymoon, after which they will reside in Fitchburg. They were the recipients of many costly gifts.

DUGGAN—BURGOYNE.

It was a very pretty wedding that occurred in Belvidere yesterday afternoon in which two well known members of the Immaculate Conception parish—Mr. Hugh P. Duggan and Miss Catherine Burgoyne—were the contracting parties. The wedding ceremony was performed at the rectory of the Immaculate Conception church, the pastor Rev. William D. Joyce, O.M.I., officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Louise Riley and the best man was Mr. Michael Higgins. The bride wore a beautiful wedding dress and carried a large bouquet of roses. Following the ceremony, a reception was held at 110 Concord street where Mr. and Mrs. Duggan will reside. There they received the congratulations of their many friends and a wedding dinner was served by the D. L. Page company. The wedding gifts were handsome, the collection embracing elegant furniture, dining room set and silverware.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Duggan started on their wedding tour and will first visit Washington. The groom is one of the prominent business men of the city. He has conducted a grocery store on Concord street for many years past and enjoys the confidence of his friends and neighbors. The bride is well known to members of the Immaculate Conception parish and has always been identified with parish work.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Dorcas Temple, Rathbone Sisters, entertained the following grand officers last night: Grand Chief Anna J. Harvey of Taunton, District Deputy Grand Chief R. Emily Little of Charlestown, Grand Junior Fannie W Eaton of Brockton, and Past Grand Chief Florence J. Danforth of Lowell.

Twenty-five applications were received at the meeting of Court L. J. Smith, Junior Foresters, on Tuesday night. A large delegation will go to Lawrence in two weeks to assist in instituting a new junior court there.

CLAN GRANT

HAS AN ENJOYABLE HALLOWE'EN PARTY.

Clan Grant, No. 151, managed a hallowe'en party in Manchester Unity hall last night that proved an all around success. The concert program included: Piano solo, James Hounsell; remarks, Chief Moir; violin solo, John J. Quinn; song and dance (specialty) Messrs. Howard and Hall, comedians; trio, Miss Liberty and Willmott Brothers; reading, Miss Helen Thomas. James Hounsell was the pianist.

Dancing followed the concert and lasted until midnight. Committee of arrangements: Chief, George Moir; clansmen, D. Kinghorn, secretary; R. Houston, treasurer; J. S. Hastings, George Campbell, James W Gregg, John Grant, George Gordon, S J. Gregg; floor director, William A. Hastings; aids, Emory Miller; A. A. Cutting; reception committee, George Moir, chief; J W. Gregg, J. S. Hastings, W. Chisholm, D. B. Turnbull.

FOOT BALL.

The Lowell High vs. Wakefield High football game arranged to be played on the fair grounds yesterday afternoon did not come off. It was entirely due to the unfavorable weather that the game was not played, as the boys received a special despatch earlier in the morning, stating that the Wakefield team would not come.

CELTICS WILL ENTERTAIN

The Celtic club will entertain four of its members who are in the Sixth regiment.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

M. J. SHARKEY & CO.
44 CENTRAL ST. LOWELL.
Fire, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance in the leading companies. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1.30, and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Drop a postal if unable to call.

Y. M. C. I. FESTIVAL

Grand Jubilee Fete Was Held Last Night.

A FINE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM WAS PRESENTED.

The Affair Was a Grand Success.

The Jubilee Festival of the Y.M.C.I. in Associate hall last evening was a joyous event in which nearly one thousand young people participated.

The hall was crowded, the weather apparently not interfering with the attendance. The entertainment feature was sufficient in itself to attract a large audience for it embraced selections by some of the best local talent.

The national colors were profusely displayed around the stage, the setting of which was very pretty. Potted plants were banked along the front and sides of the platform. The orchestra played the opening selection and then followed a piano solo by Mr. John J. Conlan. Mrs. Hugh Walker sang a beautiful soprano solo and Henry Carroll, who possesses a remarkably fine voice, was heard in a solo that pleased immensely.

It was a very well selected solo that Miss Nano Gallagher sang, and it merited the generous applause that followed. There was a selection by the quartette, Messrs. Haggerty, Martin, Boulger and Murphy. Miss Adelaide Sullivan sang sweetly and Baby Tyrrell danced herself into the favor of the audience. Miss Lauretta Roark and Daniel J. Donahue, Esq., were applauded for their well rendered solos.

Following the entertainment there was dancing which all enjoyed. Several tables were arranged around the hall and they did a thriving business. The flower, candy, and lemonade tables were far in the lead. They were well officered and Messrs. Rountree and Burns and the young ladies who were in charge of the affair deserve great credit.

The tables were in charge of the following:

Lemonade: Chairman, John Burns; secretary, Miles Reagan; matron, Mrs. Bernard Burns; assistants, Mrs. Frank Burns, Misses Annie Murphy, Lizzie Henry, Nellie Connors, Annie Walsh, Bridget McCabe, Rose Masterson, May Welch, Isabella Welch, Nellie Gormley, Mary Berry, Katie Nolan, Katie Haggett, Katie Lee, Maggie Lee, Bridget Roark, Jennie Roark, Mary Constantine, Nellie Dillon, Katie Keefe, Norah Fox, Nellie Tighe, Annie Welch, Nellie Purcell, Catherine McNamara, Annie McPherson, Maggie Tully, Mary Leary, Delia Leary, Nellie Daley, Annie King, Jennie King, Julia Barry, Mary McGrath, Annie Boulger, Annie Flemings, Alice Burns, Rose Lee, Annie Burns, Lulu Murphy, Lizzie Murphy and Mrs. Elizabeth Welch.

Flower and candy: Chairman A. E. Rountree; matron, Miss Mary McDermott; assistants, Miss Emma Wood, Bella Fee, Dollie McDermott, Margaret Roark, Etta McDermott, Josie O'Mara, Maggie O'Mara, Kate Hickey, Emma Teague, Nellie McGrade, Annie Cooklin, Catherine Fitzgerald, Margaret McDermott, Catherine Dolan, Lauretta Roark, Mary Crotty, Katie McDonald, May Costello, Alice Teague, Lillian Farley, Mary Conway, Agnes Maguire, May Maguire, Martha Holden, Catherine O'Connell, Mamie Pevey, Nellie Lynch, Annie Ryan, Lena Lawson, Annie Shaughnessy, Annie Conway, Nellie Maloney, Nellie Sheehan, Jennie Doherty, Theresa Eagan, and Katie McCaffrey.

The success of the affair is due largely to the earnest efforts of the following committee together with those who co-operated with them:

General manager, Daniel J. O'Brien; assistant general manager, Miles Reagan; floor marshal, Walter F. King; assistant floor marshal, Arthur J. McHugh; chief aid, William McGovern; aids, Hugh Farley, Charles Smith, Martin Crowe, John Carroll, James Burns, Daniel McElholm, Joseph Meaney, Michael Carey, John T. Buckley, Chris. McSorley, John Murray, Thomas McGinn, Patrick Mooney, Thomas Finnerty, John Flanagan, Joseph Courtney.

WALTER F. KING, Floor Director Y.M.C.I. Jubilee Festival.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Here is an advertisement from an old copy of an English provincial journal: "Wanted, for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait on table, join the household prayer, look after the horses and read a chapter of bible. He must, God willing, arise at 7 o'clock in the morning and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands; if he can dress hair, sing psalms and play at cribbage, the more agreeable. Wages, 15 guineas a year."

A few impressions gathered by the court reporter are printed herewith:

The superior court is the greatest loafing place in the world. The public court cannot hold a candle to it in this respect. It is daily filled and invariably a majority of the spectators have no interest in the case. The court room, for some inexplicable reason, is always kept frightfully warm and the atmosphere is most conducive to sleep. Hence, it is not surprising especially in the afternoon to find upon looking around, anywhere from 10 to 20 of the spectators enjoying a peaceful sleep awakened only by the roar of a particularly energetic attorney in his argument to the jury or the time-honored chant of the crier "Hear ye! Hear ye!" at the adjournment of the day's session.

This applies to the criminal sessions for unless the civil case is particularly spicy, the crowd will not assemble.

Then, after court is adjourned, there is always a crowd left to hang around the entrance to watch the prisoners marched back to jail, the crowd increasing or decreasing according to the importance of the charges against the prisoners — murderer will attract a greater crowd than a dozen burglars.

Judge Hopkins is holding court in the old court room, following the example of Judge Lilley. The old court room is the place, too, for with all the money expended upon the new building it is neither large enough or fit for business.

Upon entering the new court building, one pauses to admire the grand corridors and wide stairways. But what a woeful waste of valuable space. Upon leaving the wide corridors, one finds himself in a small, stuffy, and ill-designed court room very much inferior to the old-fashioned, ugly, but comfortable room in the wing beyond.

It is a treat to attend court when Judge Hopkins presides. He is one of the brainiest judges in the state and his charges to juries are well worth hearing. His opening address this term, in which he impressed upon the jury the organic law of the land in relation to a trial by jury and the oft-forgotten rule of law that every man is innocent util proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, was a grand effort.

Too many jurors believe that because a man appears before them charged with violation of the law, particularly in the case of a defendant appealing from the decision of the lower court that he must necessarily be guilty.

No shrewder witness ever took the stand than "Josh" McCaffrey of Boston, formerly of Lowell, now an inspector for the state board of health. The minutest detail is gathered in by the vigilant "Josh" and he seems almost invulnerable against cross-examination.

With the warmth of a ray of sunshine on a chilly day, the smiling countenance of Lawyer Frank Curran of Woburn beamed on the "regulars" within the bar a few days ago on the occasion of his first and only appearance this session. As is usual, Lawyer Curran's clients were among the fortunate few who went their way rejoicing.

One of the jurors, I don't recall his name, has already been dubbed "Oom Paul," from his alleged striking resemblance to the distinguished Kruger.

In view of the fact that extensive repairs are being made at the Cambridge court house, it is probable that some of the Cambridge criminal cases will be tried in this city. And there's an immense number of them in the calendar.

One of the meanest telephones in town on which to do business is that in the old registry of deeds office. There's always something about it to delay you. I watched Sheriff Cushing struggle for just 28 minutes yesterday in an attempt to talk with a Central street office. He was so disgustingly patient about it that I went out in the corridor and swore for him.

This term has been a record breaker for light sentences excepting the sentence in the Maxwell case which, of course, admitted of no alterations.

FELL INTO PIT.

ACCIDENT TO A CONTRACTOR YESTERDAY.

C. W. Parsons, a contractor, who lives in Tewksbury, was directing the work of a squad of men engaged in the construction of a stone foundation on Elm street nearly opposite the court house, yesterday. He was leaning against the casement of the cellar window, from the outside and it gave way, precipitating him into the excavation. The distance was not over seven feet and he struck on a mound of soft gravel but the suddenness of the fall gave him something of a shake-up. He was said to be unconscious, and the men sent for the ambulance, but when it arrived he had recovered. He was driven home by one of the men.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 31, 32, 33, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

THE LARGEST PURCHASE IN
Black Crepons
Ever made by any firm in this city. Over 3000 yards, regular $2.50 quality, elegant patterns, Silk Finish, Mohair Mixture,
YOUR CHOICE, - - - $1.25 A YARD
SPECIAL.
45 inch All-Wool Granite Cloth, made to sell at $1 a yard, in Navy Blue and Blacks,
ONLY 50 CENTS A YARD.
Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

CREDIT TO ALL = NO MONEY DOWN
FIRST WEEK'S INSTALMENT REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.
We want you to realize that we are buying goods in such large quantities, and do business on such a large scale, that we are able not only to quote the lowest prices possible, but also to make terms to suit everybody's means:
Men's Overcoats and Suits, All-Wool Kersey Overcoats, only $10.75, guaranteed to be equal to any $15 Coat.
Nobby Business Suits in All-Wool Scotch Mixtures, $9.75, $10.75 $12. 75, up to $22.
Ladies' Jackets and Capes, Kersey and Boucle Jackets, $7.98, $9.98 and up to $25.
Extra Long Boucle Capes, lined and interlined, at $10.98, equal to any $15.00 Cape in the market.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98
Caesar Misch
ODD - FELLOWS - BLOCK
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

Harvard

$1000.00 PURE BEER
He Doesn't Drink Harvard Beer.
Do Not be Deceived.
Every keg and bottle (brewery bottles) of Harvard Beer bears a label on which is a one thousand dollar guarantee of purity. If you are in doubt about it, the label settles the question.
Only the genuine Harvard Beer has such a label and guarantee upon each package.
Harvard Ale is gaining friends daily.
HARVARD BREWING CO.
LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A

ONLY LOWELL PAPER.
The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full day service of the Associated Press. A loop from their leased wires runs into this office, where an operator is stationed to take the entire report for this paper.

THE LOWELL SUN

BE POSTED.
If you want to be well posted, and up-to-date in the news of the day, buy THE SUN and you will get it all in
Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN LATEST

FIVE O'CLOCK.

SIXTH HOME

Regiment Landed in Boston at 1.30 P. M.

Lowell Companies Will Arrive at the Merrimack Street Depot at 3.38 O'clock.---Big Street Parade in Boston.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The United States army transport Mississippi, Captain Goudie, arrived here this forenoon from Arecibo, P. R., with the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, U. S. V., on board.

The officers and men were royally welcomed by Governor Wolcott and other state officials as well as by thousands of Bostonians and large delegations from the towns in which the various companies belong.

The transport arrived much earlier than was generally expected, as it was thought that the heavy storm of yesterday would have delayed her. The steamer, however, made excellent time notwithstanding the heavy seas and at 9.30 o'clock this morning she was sighted below Hull, slowly making her way to quarantine, which was reached in less than an hour later. When the Mississippi was recognized by the commanders of steam craft in the bay, the whistles joined in a general salute to the returning soldiers. The news of the transport's appearance was quickly communicated to Governor Wolcott, Adjutant General Dalton, and to the home cities and towns of the regiment. The governor, adjutant General Dalton, Col. Converse of the governor's staff, Quartermaster Hyde and representatives of the Volunteer Aid association boarded the tugboat Sylvester Ward and went down the harbor to receive the boys and render any assistance they could.

Quartermaster Hyde, U. S. A., sent a tug down the harbor as soon as the notice of the arrival of the transport was received. The tug towed the lighter Ivy, upon which was loaded a complete outfit of heavy clothing for the soldiers.

The transport is 350 feet long and it was found that she could not be accommodated at any of the piers available on the city side and consequently a berth at Pier 4, New England docks, was secured by Quartermaster Hyde, and Captain Goudie was instructed to tie up there after passing the inspection at quarantine.

The cities and towns having companies in the Sixth are as follows: Boston, Lowell, Marlboro, Stoneham, Fitchburg, South Framingham, Milford, Southbridge, and Concord.

Officials from most of these places and large numbers of friends of the soldiers came to this city last night and early this morning to greet the boys as soon as they landed.

The officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association issued a statement today calling public attention to the need of caution in welcoming the soldiers.

The association and the local organizations with which it is connected have carefully watched the health condition of several thousand returning soldiers. This experience has plainly show the dangers attending the excitement of receptions and imprudence of men who have long been deprived of the luxuries of life.

Very many soldiers who came home apparently well, within a fortnight of their arrival have been reported to us ill and have required hospital treatment. The medical authorities are unanimously of the opinion that a very large proportion of this illness has been caused by the kindness of friends and the lack of caution among the men.

The physicians state that nearly every man returning from the tropics shall be treated for the first 10 days as an invalid, no matter how strong he may be. The sudden change of climate and the method of high living brings out the seeds of tropical malaria and other diseases which have been latent before and by care and prompt treatment dangerous results can be avoided.

Receptions should be postponed and banquets suspended until the soldiers are in physical condition to enjoy them without danger to their health and lives. The men appear much better than they are and many soldiers who escaped the dangers of the battlefield have been killed by kindness at home.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment left Camp Dalton, South Framingham on May 20 last for Camp Alger. After receiving a reception at Baltimore as an honorable atonement for the firing on the Old Sixth regiment during the early days of the civil war, the regiment arrived at Camp Alger, near Washington, May 22. The Sixth remained at Camp Alger until July 5, when it left for Charleston, S. C., where the boys sailed on the Yale on July 8, for Santiago de Cuba. Orders were issued later for the regiment to land at Guanica, Porto Rico, instead. They reached the latter port July 25. After a fight on the Yauco road, part of the regiment arrived at Ponce August 1. The troubles which resulted in the resignation of Colonel Woodward and other officers are well known and Colonel Edmund Rice and Lieut. Butler Ames were chosen as new officials of the regiment. The Sixth went to Utuado from Ponce on August 9.

The Mississippi, after many delays, finally sailed with the regiment from Arecibo last Friday.

In addition to 925 men of the regiment, the Mississippi brought Colonel Gordon of the Porto Rican evacuation committee, who is on his way to Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Gordon and son.

AT 3 P. M.

The Lowell companies of the Sixth will leave Boston for Lowell on the 3 o'clock train and will arrive at the Merrimack street station at 3.38 o'clock.

All bands and organizations must report to Chief of Staff Capt. E. B. Carr at the depot before that time.

All citizens in line are requested to carry flags.

LEFT QUARANTINE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The Mississippi left quarantine at 12.45 p. m., and was scheduled to reach her dock at 1.30 p. m. On arrival here the regiment will parade through Congress, Milk, Broad State, Washington, School and Beacon streets and be dismissed at Charles street when the various companies will go to their respective homes.

The parade will be reviewed by Mayor Quincy at city hall by Governor Wolcott at the state house.

At 11.40 the fire signal rang to notify those who wished to go to Boston.

RECEPTION PROGRAM.

Chief Marshal Hayes has arranged the following program for the welcome home of the Sixth boys on their return to Lowell.

If a special train is obtained, as undoubtedly it will be, the boys will come to the Merrimack street depot.

As soon as the train comes in, the depot will be cleared of people and no one but the two companies of returning soldiers and the citizens' committee will be allowed in there.

The Military band will go to Boston and accompany the boys home.

The public is requested not to attempt to get near the train, as they will not be permitted to board it.

Taking the line of procession backwards for convenience' sake, the Lowell Cadet band will take position at the entrance to the depot on the extreme left of the line. On their right the High school battalion and its drum corps will form. On their right will form the provisional militia and the Chelmsford cavalry dismounted, and Mirault's band. On the right, the G. A. R. posts and Borjes' band, and the mayor, city government and city officials and then the chief marshal, and staff and National band.

As the two companies march out of the depot the assembled companies will present arms and all bands will play.

The two companies C. and G., will march between the lines of the G. A. R. posts, who will march, Post 42 in front of their line, Post 120 on their right and Post 185 on their left, covering their flank.

The route of procession will be as follows:

Depot to Moody street, to Colburn, to Merrimack, to Central, to Middlesex, to Thorndike, to the South Common, where the dismissal will take place.

The G. A. R. posts held a meeting last night and decided to turn out and escort the Sixth regiment on its return.

Chief Marshal Hayes has issued the following orders:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.
Headquarters of Chief Marshal Sixth Regiment Reception Parade,
October 27, 1898.

Leaders of bands, captains of companies and commanders of G. A. R. posts and all other organizations which are to participate in the reception parade to the returning companies of the Sixth regiment will please report to me immediately for assignment of position in line. Office, 92 Middle street. Telephone 542-5. Residence telephone, 543-1.

W. H. I. Hayes,
Chief Marshal.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.
Headquarters of Chief Marshal, Sixth Regiment, Reception Parade.
October 27, 1898.

Fire Alarm Signal 2-2-2-2 will notify the members of the Reception Committee that they are to take the next regular train at the northern depot for Boston to meet Companies C and G.

Fire Alarm Signal 2-2-2-2——2-2-2-2 will notify all organizations which are to participate in the parade to assemble immediately at the northern depot.

Fire Alarm Signal 2-2-2-2——2-2-2-2——2-2-2-2 will notify all organizations which are to participate in the parade to assemble immediately at the Merrimack street depot.

W. H. I. Hayes,
Chief Marshal.

Let the echoes ring when the boys come marching home. Corporations churches and schools having bells, chimes or whistles are urgently requested to set them going when the signal announces the coming of the Sixth regiment.

Yours for patriotism,
George F. Kenngott,
Charles L. Merriam,
A. E. Rose,
W. H. I. Hayes,
E. B. Carr.

While in Boston yesterday Arthur F. Salmon conversed with military officials relative to the plans for receiving the Sixth regiment here. The officers said their plans would be governed entirely by Col. Rice's wishes. If he is agreeable to a march through the streets, the Sixth regiment will proceed to the state house. From there Companies C and G will go to the Union depot, thence to Lowell. If Col. Rice is averse to marching, the companies will be loaded on trains at East Boston and sent to their various destinations. In any event, it is proposed to arrange things so that every company may reach its objective point by noon.

Privates Brennan, Poole, Frye, Mears and Perron were discharged from St. John's hospital yesterday.

Mrs. Robert G. Crawford has received a letter from her husband of Company M, stating that he is progressing finely and expects to be home next week.

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of Ole. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

FUND GROWING

BIG CONTRIBUTION ADDED TODAY—SEVERAL OTHERS.

The reception fund is growing but not as quickly as it should. The latest contributions are as follows:

John Lennon	$20.00
Friend	5.00
G. W. Conant	2.00
John J. Pickman	5.00

GENEROUS OFFER.

Dr. J. H. Sparks made a very generous offer to the city this morning which, it is needless to state, was accepted gladly. He tenders for the use of the soldiers, a brake, seating eight; a wagonette, seating eight; a wagonette, seating six; a three seater, seating five; four surreys, seating three each and as many hacks as he can get.

FRENCH CRISIS.

NO NEW MINISTRY YET IN SIGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 27.—Nothing definite has yet been settled in connection with the formation of a new cabinet. The air, however is full of ministerial lists in which the name of M. Ribot figures prominently. He is said to be the favorite candidate of the Elysee palace and it is generally believed President Faure will appeal to him to form a cabinet of republican concentration with M. Delcasse remaining in the foreign office. Such a cabinet would not oppose a revision of the trial of Dreyfus. M. Ribot has always been regarded as being favorable to a re-opening of the case.

DIRECTUM SOLD.

FOR $30,000 AFTER A GREAT SEASON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27.—J. E. Green of this city, representing the Greene estate, has sold Directum to W. E. Spiers of Glens Falls, N. Y., for $30,000 in gold coin. Directum is now eight years old and when a four year old, made a glorious campaign throughout the east, proving himself to be the champion trotter. He wound up the season by reducing the world's trotting stallion record to 2.05¾.

Directum was bred by the late John Green, of Dublin, Contrasta county, California. He is by Director, dam Stemwinder, by Venture.

KEOUGH' CHAMPION

POOL PLAYER OF THE COUNTRY IN LOWELL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Keough, the champion pool player of the country, is in this city looking for a game, it is presumed.

Tuesday night he exhibited at the Miserables alleys, last night he went to Boston to enter in a tournament there in partnership with the St. Louis Kid, who is known to every "follower of the green" in this side of the United States.

Tonight Keough will again be in town and will limber up a little in Belvidere.

The Ingalls Hygienic

$2.50

SHOE FOR LADIES.

They are double stitched, have hygienic woven insoles which prevents drawing the feet, are flexible, perfect fitting and sold at a price within the reach of all wishing an

Elegant Shoe.

By wearing this shoe you find they are superior to all others.
See trade mark on shoe.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.
MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

MONEY DEPOSITED
On or before Thursday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the
TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
will draw interest from Nov. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours: Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.
Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.
O. J. Gilden Pres. Wm. P. Hills, Cashier

EXTRA

COL. DIMON ARRIVES

On the Mississippi With the Sixth.

Interviewed by the Sun—He States That Privates Delorme, Brophy and McGlynn Were Left Behind on Account of Illness.

Col. C. A. R. Dimon, of this city who come up from Porto Rico with the Sixth regiment, was allowed to leave the transport Mississippi at quarantine and board a tug for Boston. On his arrival in Boston he was interviewed by a Sun reporter.

Col. Dimon is the picture of health and reports a very interesting trip.

Speaking of the Sixth regiment, he says: "The boys of the Sixth are mostly all in fine shape. I was very fortunate in getting passage with them. We arrived at quarantine at 9.30 and shortly afterward I left the ship and came to Boston on a tug. Lieut.-Col. Ames will accompany the boys home to Lowell.

"Colonel Rice told me yesterday that the Sixth would not land in Boston until tomorrow, when there will be a street parade in Boston in the morning.

"After the parade the boys will go to their respective homes. The program may be changed, however, when the governor goes aboard.

"In the entire regiment, only 21 are left behind sick; three of these are members of Company G, Lowell. They are Joseph Delorme, who has a very bad case of typhoid fever; J. F. Brophy, who is able to sit up, and Private McGlynn who is convalescent and who is left there in charge of the other two.

The regiment will turn out in Boston 225 strong.

"General Henry told me that the SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT WAS ONE OF THE BEST DISCIPLINED REGIMENTS ON THE ISLAND."

Since Colonel Dimon left the ship, different arrangements were made, and the parade will be held this afternoon as stated in another column.

PRESIDENT HOME.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Secretary Porter stated this morning that President McKinley would leave for Washington at 11.30 o'clock tonight and that there would be a meeting of the cabinet tomorrow morning. Mr. Porter declined to say anything about last night's meeting of the cabinet in this city.

100,000 Cone Up in Smoke
Last month.
DOWD'S HONEST 10
Cigar is the favorite with all smokers on account of its purity, fragrance and smoking qualities.
T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

Putnam & Son

BOX COATS

The nattiest and most stylish overcoats to be worn this season by young men.
A STUNNING COLLECTION representing the very latest ideas in young men's dress.

BOX COATS

Of heavy weight Coverts and Whipcords in new shades. Plaid backs with deep satin yokes, shoulders and sleeve linings, or lined throughout. Made with velvet or cloth collars; cut very short. Prices $5.00, $10.00, up to $20.00.

BOX COATS

Black, brown and olive Kerseys; made with fine all worsted linings and with guaranteed satin, yoke, shoulders and sleeve linings, correct to the width of a seam and cut very short, $10.00 and $15.00.

BOX COATS

For Boys and Children's in covert cloths and dark colors, $3.50 and upward.

PUTNAM & SON
166 Central Street.

THE SUN LATEST! 5 O'CLOCK

MILLIONS OF MONEY

Given to Favored Banks Without Interest.

Glaring Misuse of Government Funds by the Administration to Prop Up the Gold Standard—A Lowell Bank Gets $285,000 of This Money and $90,000,000 Distributed Over the Country.

At a time when there is such lively discussion of the money question and such protestation of honesty and good faith by the administration, it will be interesting to know that despite the fact that a bond issue of $200,00,000 has just been completed, and that the war revenue tax is bringing in to the government nearly $2,000,000 a day, yet the government is quietly giving to certain favored banks, the money so secured in large amounts, without any interest at all, as the correspondence herewith presented will clearly show:

LETTER TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 19, 1898.
Supt. of the Statistical Department of the United States Treasury,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly send me at your earliest convenience the names and locations of the national banks in Massachusetts designated as United States depositaries, and also the amount of money on deposit in each of these at the present time? I should also like the total amount now on deposit in all other United States depositaries outside of Massachusetts.

Awaiting your earliest convenience, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN H. HARRINGTON,
Proprietor Lowell Sun.

REPLY FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1898.

Mr. John H. Harrington,
Proprietor Lowell Sun,
Lowell, Mass.:

Sir:—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 19th inst., below will be found a list of the names and locations of the national banks in Massachusetts which are designated as depositaries of public moneys, together with the amount of public money on deposit with each at the close of business, October 15, 1898.

Name	Amount
Greylock National Bank, Adams, Mass	$ 71,250.00
Miller's River National Bank, Athol, Mass.	50,000.00
Shawmut National Bank, Boston, Mass.	1,362,510.71
Merchants' National Bank, Boston, Mass.	420,010.00
Elliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.	123,500.00
National Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston Mass	222,350.00
Shoe & Leather National Bank, Boston, Mass.	952,500.00
North National Bank, Boston, Mass.	300,000.00
Atlantic National Bank, Boston, Mass.	47,500.00
Globe Nat'l Bank, Boston, Mass. Remittance not received on 15th	00,000.00
Market National Bank, Boston, Mass.	66,500.00
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.	350,000.00
First National Bank, Fall River, Mass.	50,000.00
Massasoit National Bank, Fall River, Mass	95,000.00
City National Bank, Gloucester, Mass.	321,000.00
Haverhill National Bank, Haverhill, Mass.	301,000.00
Bay State National Bank, Lawrence, Mass.	50,350.00
General National Bank, Lynn, Mass.	47,500.00
Traders' National Bank, Lowell, Mass.	285,000.00
First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass.	112,500.00
Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass.	111,177.50
Mechanics' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass.	47,235.68
Natick National Bank, Natick, Mass.	95,000.00
Adams National Bank, North Adams, Mass.	97,500.00
Agricultural National Bank, Pittsfield, Mass.	118,750.00
Springfield National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	95,000.00
Third National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	50,000.00
Ware National Bank, Ware, Mass.	100,000.00
Total	$5,849,502.79

The total amount of public moneys with all national bank depositaries, including those above mentioned, on that day was, in round numbers, about $90,000,000.

Respectfully yours,
F. A. VANDERLIP,
Assistant Secretary.

So defective is the gold standard that the republican party is obliged to prop it up by designating a number of banks throughout the country as United States depositaries, which are to have the free use of the government funds in the money accruing from the war revenue taxes or the bond issue on which the government is paying interest. The banks are required to deposit government bonds as security for the money, but they pay no interest whatever upon the amounts they receive on deposit in this manner.

In the banks of Massachusetts there is nearly $6,000,000 deposited and throughout the country, $90,000,000 without interest. The banks let this sum out on interest and thus make $5,000,000, charging 6 per cent per annum.

Where does this money come from? From the people or the banks? It is systematically forced from the people, and handed over to the banks in order to make it appear that the gold standard serves the purposes of business; but as soon as the election is over, this money will be withdrawn and let the people suffer the full consequences of the single gold standard.

Does this not confirm the claim made by the democratic orators of the country that the republican party is about to establish a great banking trust in this country?

The McCleary bill, which has been reported favorably from the house committee, and now stands on the calendar ready for passage, is designed to establish such a trust, because it has the following provisions:

(1st) By section 13 the greenbacks are to be destroyed and the government is to issue no more paper money direct, but the government will furnish more paper money to the banks, to issue when and how they choose.

(2d) All restriction as to withdrawal of the paper money issued by the banks is to be withdrawn under section 40. This enlargement of the bank control of the volume of paper money, makes more complete the present control which they exercise through the volume of bank credits. Speaking upon this matter, McCleary himself in reply to Hon. George Fred Williams, said: "The government shall continue to allow the free coinage of gold; the coinage of silver will be on the government account. The issue of paper money is purely a private transaction."

Here, then, is the danger to the people, the danger of one of the most gigantic and powerful trusts ever raised in this country. Not all the monopolies under which the country groans today, would work half so much injury to the people as would this great bank trust that could then vary the amount of money in circulation at will and thus raise and lower the average of prices in proportion. It is well known that the average of prices rises when the volume of money either coin or greenbacks, is increased and falls when the volume of circulating medium is contracted. Under a great money trust, such as proposed, the volume would be varied by the banks, and there would be a continuous juggling of prices which would paralyze business. In the light of such events, it behooves the people to look to their interests, act promptly in opposing the election of republican congressmen, for this is the only way in which the great calamity to the nation can be averted.

One of the chief reasons why Congressman Knox asks a re-election is, that he wants an opportunity to have this bank and money trust established. He is himself president of a national bank in Lawrence and, of course, is with the bankers in their scheme to get the power of issuing paper money as they may. It is a conflict between the bankers and the people. The people want congressmen to oppose this measure. By electing Senator Flynn in the Fifth district the support of the bankers would be reduced by at least one vote and they will find Senator Flynn's vote recorded against them. Verily, the nation is approaching a very dangerous crisis, and only prompt action by the people can avert what would be in every respect as bad as any form of oppression found in Russia, where the people are in a condition of serfdom.

PRENTISS WEBSTER, Esq., Who Died of Paralysis Last Night, Aged 47 Years.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Two witnesses in the Stiles case, one the son of the defendant testified that the defendant had nothing to do with the farm or the milk there. The head man testified that he put no water in the milk.

Mr. Burke then began his argument for the defence but he had not gone far when his voice gave out and he was obliged to give up. Asst. Dist. Attorney Sanderson argued for the prosecution and the jury retired at 3.50 o'clock.

At just 3.51 the bell in the juryroom rang and in a short time the 12 men in the case of Israel Levine and George Menard, charged with assault with intent to kill, with dangerous weapon upon Eustis Blossom, a teacher at the Concord reformatory, filed in. The jury rang their bell several times before the deputy sheriff led them upstairs. During their couples of hours' consideration of the case, the jury had evidently an interesting session, judging from the noises emanating from their room. Great moving about and loud talking characterized their discussions.

The jury found Levine guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon, but without lent to kill, and Menard guilty of simple assault and battery.

The jury in the Stiles case was out only one minute when it returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Levine and Menard were then taken up for sentence. The defendants had a bad record at Concord. After a lengthy consultation Levine was sentenced to the state prison for not less than two and a half years and not more than four years and George Menard received two years in the house of correction, two very light sentences when one considers the indictment.

The celebrated liquor case of John B. Clancy was expected to come up yesterday afternoon. Poor John B. has been unfortunate in regard to liquor, not that he ever drank it, but in keeping it on his premises.

Not long ago, he was summoned into court in a liquor case and as misfortunes never come singly, he was summoned just at the time when his attorney was out of town.

Being of broad mind, John B. hired Lawyer Rivet to defend him and although the latter tried hard to exonerate his client, Judge Hadley could not see John's innocence and found him guilty, and to use a slangy but appropriate term, "soaked" him.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Clancy appealed his case to the superior court and now the redoubtable Charles Cowley is in court to defend him.

DEATHS.

BREEN—John Breen of 87 Davidson street died suddenly at his home last night of heart disease. Deceased was an old resident of this city and leaves a widow.

MURPHY—John F. Murphy, a resident of North Billerica, died Tuesday evening at his home in that place, at the age of 11 years and 11 months. He leaves besides a widow, two brothers, Daniel and Michael, and three sisters, Mrs. Charles Hurst of Providence, Mrs. Robert Hartley of Lowell, and Miss Nellie Murphy of North Billerica.

FROST—George W. Frost, an old resident of Tewksbury, died Tuesday at his home in that place. He was 64 years old.

HALPIN—Mrs Margaret Halpin, an old resident of this city, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 112 Llewellyn street. She had been ill for some time. The cause of death was heart disease. One son, Dr. Andrew J Halpin, and three daughters, Mrs John Hayes, Mrs. Stephen Wyman, and Miss Caroline Halpin, survive her. Funeral will be held Saturday morning.

ANDERSON—Carl, infant son of Carl and Josephine Anderson, died this morning at his parents' home, 17 South Whipple street.

McALEER—Frank McAleer, aged 17 years died this morning at his home, 187 Lawrence street.

LAVIGNE MATCHED.

TO FIGHT TRACEY IN 20 ROUNDS

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27.—George Lavigne and Tom Tracey have signed to box 20 rounds before the National Athletic club of this city on the night of November 22th. Each man will weigh 142 pounds or less.

HE DIED SUDDENLY

Hon. Prentiss Webster Passed Away Last Night.

AS A RESULT OF PARALYTIC SHOCK.

Was Law Partner of Late Gen. Butler.

Hon. Prentiss Webster is dead.

The news of the sudden death last night of the well known lawyer and writer came with a shock to his many friends, for though it was announced yesterday afternoon that he had received a stroke of paralysis it was hoped that he would recover from its effect.

Few citizens of Lowell were more widely known as Prentiss Webster.

He was born in Lowell in 1851, the son of the late William P. and Susan Hildreth Webster. He was graduated from our public schools and was fitted for Harvard college. In 1868 he went to Germany with his father, who was consul general at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He entered the University of Heidelberg as a law student and pursued his studies in Strausburg, where he was graduated in 1871.

In 1873 he was appointed United States consul at Mayence, Germany, which position he held until March, 1877, when he resigned to return to Lowell and the study of the law. He travelled extensively in Germany, France and Great Britain during his life of eight years in Europe, where he thoroughly acquainted himself with the German and French languages.

After his return, he read law with Hon. Henry W. Paine of Boston and John Davis, Esq., of Lowell, prior to his examination for admission to the bar in 1880. After his admission he practised his profession, and then went into partnership with the late General Butler, to whom he was related, and with whom he was associated up to the time of the death of the latter in 1892. Since then he has had offices in Lowell and Boston.

Mr. Webster wrote extensively for the press and law magazines, and in 1890 published a work on "Citizenship" which was recognized as an authority in text books.

He was never a candidate for public office, but in 1888, under the administration of Mayor Charles D. Palmer, he was appointed a member of the original City Hall commission and was its secretary until its dissolution. His associates were James P. Francis, John F. Howe, John F. Phillips, ex-Mayor George Runels, and Hon John Welch, only the last two being now living. Messrs. Howe, Francis and Phillips were succeeded by Wm. E. Livingston, Dr F. C. Plunkett and Col. A. A. Hagerty, who were members when the commission dissolved.

Mr. Webster edited the history of the commission and of the construction and dedication of the City Hall and Memorial building.

Mr. Webster was of a genial, social temperament, and had a wide circle of friends. He was a member of Kilwinning lodge of Masons, a charter member of Centralville lodge of Odd Fellows and a member of Old Middlesex chapter, Sons of the American revolution. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. He was also related to ex-Postmaster Gardner W. and Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and Col. Percy Parker.

COURT COLUMBUS F. OF A.

The Knights of Columbus are hereby notified that there will be a regular meeting of the court at Foresters' hall Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock and all members are requested to be present as there will be an entertainment and smoke talk to follow.

POLICE COURT

The police court session this morning was an unimportant one.

Only one sentence was imposed of five drunks.

Michael Crowley, drunkenness, was fined $10.

Thomas Griffin, violation of the game laws, was fined $20, from which he appealed and was held for the superior court.

Hector Houde, with the complaint of killing robins against him, was continued to Nov. 2.

PRECINCT OFFICERS

The Mayor Radically Revises the Democratic List.

The Democratic City Committee Wants the Reasons for Making Forty Changes in the List—A Hearing Sought Upon the Matter.

The following is the list of changes in precinct officers by making which, Mayor Bennett cost the city $12000, another item in the affairs of the business administration.

When Mayor Bennett signified his intention of tampering with the list, the democrats, to protect themselves, took advantage of a new law and petitioned governor to appoint three inspectors of each precinct in the city. This will entail an additional expenditure of about $1200.

In the list below, some names appear on both lists, meaning that Mayor Bennett has dropped men from $10 positions to those for which the compensation is but $.

The list is as follows:

WARD ONE.

Dropped—John T. Maguire, James W. Barry, John Conway, John J. Watson, Ed. J. Burns, John T. Finnegan (Inspec.) Hugh Williams (deputy) Chas. H. McKenna.

Substituted—J. W. Fitzgerald John J. O'Neil, John F. Burns, F. A. M Tobin, John Carney, Hugh Williams, John T. Finnegan, Charles A. Kelly.

WARD TWO.

Dropped—Thomas F. Butler, John McCabe, John E. Tobin.

Substituted—Michael Mullaney, James H. McNamara, Charles F. Mitchell.

WARD THREE.

Dropped—Clerk George Ward, Bernard Connors, Richard Murphy, Charles E. Walsh, Michael J. Keefe, Peter Brady, Patrick F. Harraban, John H. Ring, James F. Burns, George S. Grant

Substituted—Frank McCarty, Charles A. Harrington, John W. Keefe, William Mullen, Charles F. White, Frank Flanagan, Jeremiah J. White, George A. Kelly, David W. O'Brien, Napoleon Ladeur.

WARD FOUR.

Jos. C. Hurley, James H. Morris, Wm. Ryan, Martin H. McGuane, Thos. F. Sheehan, John J. O'Neil.

Substituted—Ralph A. Cullinan, Michael Nestor, John E. Maguire, John E. Conlon, Thomas A. Green, James B. McAloon.

WARD FIVE.

Dropped—Martin J. Crowe, James O'Hein, Wm. E. Dugan, Wm. Toomey, Michael McMullen, James H. Flood, Ed. W. Gahagan, Benj. Preston, John F. McLaughlin.

Substituted—Thomas J. McCann, John J. Delaney, Jos. E. Loughran, Wm. F. McCarthy, John T. Powers, Martin F. Conley, Wm. E. McCarthy, Thomas F. Brennan, Nicholas Sorohan, Thomas J. McCaffrey.

WARD SIX.

Dropped—John P. Boyers, John S. Smith, Wm. F. Clark, James Napheen, James Canty, Thomas Lannon, Michael McCluskey, Humphrey Sullivan, Henry J. Donohoe, Ed. F. Purcell, Thomas J. Walsh, James A. Kenny, Thomas Heeps, James J. McCluskan, Thomas J. Gallagher, James H Minahan, Frank R. Early, Delphis Lauthier.

Substituted—Arthur E. Gilhard, Dennis O'Brien, Arthur Purcell, James McGlynn, James McKinley, Edward McKinley, William McGaugh, James Canty, John J. Costello, Wm. E. Cook, John McLaughlin, Austin F. Conway, John F. Crowe, Frank R. Early, Bernard Comerford, George W. Carey, Jas. P. McDonald, James F. Scanlan, Jas. F. Napheen, Patrick Gilbribide, Frank R. Early.

WARD SEVEN

Dropped—John F. Enwright, Michael Donovan, David D'Amour.

Substituted—Daniel F. Jeffers, Jeremiah J. Hayes, Daniel J. Murphy.

None in Ward Eight.

WARD NINE.

Arthur McQuade, John F. McOsker, Edward L. Redmond, Thomas J. Lynch.

Substituted—Hugh McOsker, Patrick Hammersley, Wm. J. Meloy, Arthur McQuade.

FUNERALS.

FOSTER—The funeral of Joseph Foster took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from the home of his parents, 37 Fulton street. Burial in the Catholic cemetery. J. F. O'Donnell was in charge.

FINNEGAN—The last sad rites over the remains of the late Peter E. Finnegan who died Tuesday at his home, 69 Royal street, were held this morning at 9 o'clock at St. Peter's church, of which deceased was a constant attendat throughout his life.

At 8.30 o'clock the cortege started from the residence. Rev. John Lee of Jefferson, Mass., an intimate friend of the family, celebrated the mass. The choir, directed by T. F. Molloy, rendered the Schmidt requiem mass. Delegates from the different choirs assisted the regular members and the singing was very beautiful. At the offertory, "Dominum" was sung by the choir with Miss Louise McLaughlin sustaining the solo portion. Immediately afterward "O Paradise!" was rendered by a quartette consisting of Misses McLaughlin and Nano Gallagher and Messrs. Molloy and Donnelly. It was very effective. "Rest, Spirit, Rest." was rendered by Miss McLaughlin as the priest was leaving the altar and as the remains were being borne from the church the beautiful farewell hymn, as usual in the funeral service was sung by the choir in chorus. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery and the bearers were Owen Donohoe, Samuel Handlon, Cornelius Sullivan and James Hunter. The ushers at he church and residence were: John and Frank King, Joseph Donohoe and James Hersey. The floral tributes included: Mammoth pillow inscribed, "Good-bye, Papa," and a spray of cycas from the family; spray of pinks, Miss Nellie Brookshaw; spray of chrysanthemums, Frank and John and Miss Mary King; spray of pinks, Mrs. Mullene; spray of roses, Mr. J. Tyler Stevens.

LUNDSTROM.—The funeral of Peter Lundstrom took place yesterday afternoon from his home, 72 Main street. Rev. Mr. Ekengrew officiated at the service. A large delegation of friends of the deceased and Highland Lodge, I. O. O. F., were in attendance. The bearers were intimate friends. Burial was in th Edson cemetery.

BROTHER ISIDORE'S MISSION.

Brother Isidore of St. Francis' monastery, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the guest of Rev. Fr. Ronan of St. Peter's church. He comes in the interest of his fraternity and is seeking postulants for the noviceship of St. Francis. He has received the approbation of the religious authorities of this archdiocese and it is his hope that he may find some young men here with the religious vocation of his order. He will gladly give any information desired if called upon at St. Peter's parochial residence until next Monday.

As Dow's Menthol Cream ascends the air passages, cold in the head, rose cold and catarrhal affections vanish.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR

ATTENDED BY RELATIVES OF DEWEY.

Graced by the presence of Mrs. Ella Dewey and her son Harold Dewey of Brookfield, Vt., and near relatives of the hero of Manila, Rear Admiral George Dewey, the annual fair and entertainment of the First Universalist church could not help being a success. The affair was under the direction of the ladies of the church, and notwithstanding the bad weather, there was a good attendance. The number present was more than sufficient to tide the managers over the expenses and all enjoyed the thoroughly good entertainment provided. The decorations were profuse on the walls and chandeliers and tables, to which scores of the young ladies attended. The fair will be continued for a few days.

FR. CHIDWICK.

CHAPLAIN OF THE MAINE GOING TO SEE HIS SISTER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 27.—Among the passengers who arrived today per steamer City of Kingston from Port Antonio, was Rev. John P. Chidwick, the chaplain of the United States cruiser Cincinnati. Chaplain Chidwick came from Guantanamo via Port Antonio upon leave of absence to visit his sister who is ill. He says his term of sea service required by the regulations is ended and that he will probably be granted a long leave. Fr. Chidwick was chaplain of the Maine at the time of the explosion.

MURDERER FOUND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Joseph Harper, the mulatto who is alleged to have stabbed and killed Samuel Williams, another colored man, during a quarrel at the latter's home last night, was captured early this morning by Patrolmen Sheehan and Hutchins of Station 2. Harper was trying to leave the city and was walking on the New England railroad tracks when caught. He will be arraigned later.

TWO DROWNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Denver, Col., Oct. 27.—Dr. Everett Hewett, a well known veterinary of this city, and E. Girard, cook at the club house of the Standard Shooting club, ten miles south of here, have been drowned while fishing in Bowles lake. The cause of the accident is unknown.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Credit to All.

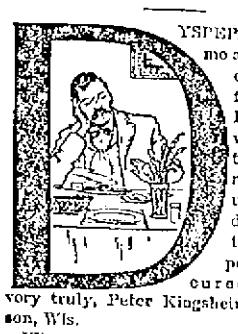
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Ladies' Suits made to order, best styles. Cheapest prices and easy terms is the motto of the Lowell Corporative Supply Co., 26 Central street. Open evenings

AGONY.

No Better Word Describes Dyspepsia.

Indigestion Is Catarrh Of The Stomach.

Because Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh —Pe-ru-na Cures Dyspepsia.



DYSPEPSIA caused me a great deal of trouble for years. I was advised at last to take Pe-ru-na. After using half a dozen bottles I was permanently cured. Yours very truly, Peter Kingsheimer, Addison, Wis.

When catarrh starts in the head more or less of the disgusting mucus that forms must reach the stomach, and cause dyspepsia, accompanied by loss of appetite, disagreeable fulness after eating, foul breath and other distressing symptoms. Pe-ru-na cures this kind of dyspepsia. Buy it of your druggist. If you will write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will advise you free of charge.

A MULE ROUTED SHAFTER.

A Bit of Unwritten History of the Late Campaign.

It was a Kansas man who sent General Shafter flying down the road in retreat into Siboney—one Kansas man and a little, vicious Cuban mule. The name of the Kansas man is F. L. Bugbee of Wilder, and he enlisted in Troop A of Teddy's rough riders. The mule's name was Dulcita, meaning "sweet little."

When the regiment was camped near Siboney, Troop A stole the mule. It was small, but if the Spaniards had been as good shots with their Mausers as Dulcita was with her left hind hoof there would not have been a rough rider left to be mustered out. Dulcita could drive tacks with precision with that hoof, and she had the temper of a jilted and jealous Cuban woman. She kicked everything to pieces about the camp that she could get her hoofs on.

One day Troopor Bugbee was sent to Siboney after some medicines and, as the way was long and rough, he thought he would ride Dulcita. The tender creature allowed him to climb into the saddle. Dulcita was so small and Bugbee's legs were so long that he could not use the stirrups, so his legs stuck straight out before him and even in advance of Dulcita's nose to keep them from trailing on the ground. The road to Siboney was a mere rocky path, down hill all the way. When Dulcita was part way down, she pretended to get frightened or offended at Bugbee's rigid legs. So she ran away. Bugbee thought it great fun at first; but, to his horror, he saw General Shafter and his staff, mounted, toiling slowly up the narrow path.

On went Dulcita, passionate and unreasoning as became her sex and nationality. Bugbee tried to stop her, but he might as well have argued with a wall. The general and his staff realized with dismay the impending collision. Every one tried to crowd out of the way, but the road was narrow and hedged in. So the general gave orders to retreat, and turned about and fled down the road into Siboney with Dulcita and Bugbee following fast. Thus is history sometimes made, and the record of the rout of General Shafter at Siboney will probably never be spread upon the archives of the war department.—Kansas City Star.

A Boston's Terrier's Long Swim.

A Boston terrier, owned by O. W. Ramsay, a contractor of Greenport, N. J., engaged in erecting the lighthouse at Orient Point, fell overboard from Mr. Ramsay's boat in Plum Gut channel the other morning. No one saw him go overboard, and as the tide runs very swifely there no trace could be got of the animal.

The menhaden steamer Kingfisher recently arrived in port having the dog on board. The steamer had been hunting menhaden off Gardiner's island when the lookout on the masthead noticed the dog swimming. This was many miles from the place where he had fallen overboard.—New York Sun.

Troubles of a Kaiser.

Emperor William's journey is not to be all joy. When he tries to remember in which of his 110 trunks he put his toothbrush, there will be trouble in the caravan.—Denver Republican.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CLERKS WILL MEET.

There will be a meeting of the clerks on

Friday Evening

At 7.30 SHARP,

In Knights of Columbus Hall.

After the business of the evening a social hour with dancing will be enjoyed. All clerks welcome.

QUIGLEY ENDORSED

By the Lowell Ward Four Independent Club.

Ramsay Denounced By All and Knox's Career Disapproved—The Club Resolves Against Imperialism, and Incidentally "Flags" George W. Poore.

The Ward Three Independent club held a large ly attended and thoroughly interesting meeting in the warehouse of Jos. Green on Hale street last night. Toward the end of the affair Geo. W. Poore, Esq., chairman of the republican city committee, "rubbered" in, for that though slang, is most expressive in this particular case and was noticed immediately by Jerome F. Manning Esq., who very promptly made matters interesting for Mr. Poore.

Congressman Knox and his fleas received attention and disapproval while Rep. Ramsay was sized up correctly and denounced.

Clarence Willman presided and introduced John Barnes, who said that the club did not propose to be dictated to by any ring and hence could not support Jas. P. Ramsay, the ring candidate. In closing, he introduced Stewart Mackay of North Chelmsford.

Mr. Mackay said that no influence would be needed on the voters of Chelmsford this year.

He related the details of the recent 25th district convention and charged that it was a packed convention. "The people of Chelmsford," said Mr. Mackay, "are going to make a big kick, as they feel that they have not been used right I do not blame the rank and file of the Lowell republicans, but the demagogic leaders. Our remedy then was to get an acceptable man to run on the democratic ticket, and we picked out the cleanest democrat, that could be found in Chelmsford. Mr. Quigley is a very close friend of mine and as a member of the school committee I appointed him truant officer and he discharged the duties of the office faithfully. I cannot tell what the vote will be, but a conservative Chelmsford republican told me that there would be 200 republican votes cast for Lieutenant Quigley. It was stated at the convention that a majority of the Chelmsford voters wanted Ramsay again. There is one thing to do, to prove by their votes November 8th, that a majority of them don't favor James P. Ramsay. Lowell is a city of rotten politics and that was a rascally trick of the convention."

John Barnes then submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Headquarters Ward Four Republican Club, Oct. 26, 1898.

Resolved, That we as republicans hereby repudiate the nomination of James P. Ramsay as a candidate for the legislature and pledge ourselves to take and adopt any honorable action to compass his defeat and the success of his democratic competitor, William J. Quigley, of North Chelmsford ,at the polls on the eighth day of November next, and this we do, because we know that his nomination (Ramsay's) was procured in deliberate and premeditated violation of a solemn and sacred compact of political honor and honesty, made by the district convention in 1896, and we solicit the support at the ballot box on election day of all honorable and honest republicans in the district to aid us in this laudable purpose, when they make their cross.

Jerome F. Manning, Esq., with a facility of good, plain English, was then introduced.

He said: "The management of Lowell politics has got into the hands of unscrupulous, irresponsible tricksters and in order to save the party, we repudiate the candidate of the republicans from this ward and do all that we can to accomplish his defeat. I would rather vote for the devil himself, horns, tail and all, than the man nominated by that convention. It was done to satisfy the petty, contemptible, besotted ambition of James P. Ramsay."

Mr. Manning then read a Mail editorial which he answered by ridicule and continued by stating that the press was subsidized. "Why," said Mr. Manning, "the only paper that has had the courage to repudiate Ramsay is the Lowell Sun. Mr. Ramsay poses as a friend of the laboring man, and at the same time if he is correctly quoted, he is in favor of the annexation of the Philippines with the 10,000,000 Malays and pirates to compete with our American labor.

"How can republicans hold up their heads after that convention? I myself feel disgraced by the action of that body. Swipe James Ramsay off the board of politics for now and evermore."

Mr. Barnes then presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved ,that the proposed scheme of "Colonial Expansion," in Asiatic waters, by annexing to the United States the Philippines and with them 10,000,000 of savage Malays to come into competition with intelligent and educated American mechanics and laborers, is an un-American, un-republican, and un-patriotic, hare-brained proposal, and makes the pretences of Knox and Ramsay, posing as the friends of American labor, both inconsistent and hypocritical; and we affirm our position that if Mr. Knox wishes our votes on the eighth day of November next, as a candidate for the 56th congress, he must speedily and publicly renounce and denounce this scheme of plunder and conquest as a mere incident of the Spanish war; that this colossal plan of making millions of Asiatics American citizens at a swoop, must be supported by something else than an order from Manila for women's underwear in Lowell.

Joseph Harrison said that all Chelmsford will vote for Lieut. Quigley.

Fred Humphreys said he had never voted for Mr. Ramsay and didn't propose to begin at this stage of his cause.

George Hodge of North Chelmsford asked all to centre upon one man that they might accomplish Mr. Ramsay's defeat. He then advocated Lieut. W. J. Quigley as the man, referring to his many commendable qualities and his ignorance of corruption In closing he stated that if the club should stand by Lieut. Quigley, Chelmsford will reciprocate the favor.

Mr. Smith after giving the democratic party a moulting, calmed down and talked sense as follows::

"We are the judge and jury and we will pronounce sentence upon Ramsay November 8, as he is nothing more nor less than a political thief. There is a power behind Jim Ramsay, the Boston and Maine railroad, they want him in the legislature to do their bidding." The speaker then got after corporations generally, stating that all over the country the legislatures were in control of corporations.

Mr. Manning then said:

"We have not enough territory in Lowell. We want a slice of North Chelmsford and probably Billerica, but the legislature won't give us this territory without the consent of a majority of the voters of these towns. By electing Ramsay we would incur the enmity of the Chelmsford people and it would be impossible to gain their assent. The Philippines question is too great a one to be determined by the Pickering Knitting company getting an order for women's hosiery, with all due respect to the Congregational club. The democratic party has taken a stand against annexation and I'm with them for once." Mr. Manning also paid his respects to the administration, saying that President McKinley had conducted an offensive war instead of a defensive one, as stipulated by congress when it gave him an unlimited appropriation. He considered any attempt to annex the Philippines dishonesty, a fraud and an outrage and it would mean the death-knell of the country.

Mr. Poore was then attended to and after a discussion, it was voted not to allow him to speak, as he had come there for the purpose of creating discord. The chairman then announced that the next meeting will be held on Friday evening.

Antithetical.

The louder the international talk for universal peace the more energetically the work on new warships and improved death dealing guns goes on.—New York Press.

Processional.

Spirit of Freedom, when thy wing
Wafted the pilgrims' bark to shore
Didst thou foresee that time would bring
An empire to the pilgrims' door?

Through joy and sorrow, smiles and tears,
Rebellion's ravin, war's red tide,
Inspired by thee the rolling years
Have spread our borders deep and wide.

From sea to sea our wide domain
Extended lies; on every hand
A myriad cities dot the plain,
While peace and plenty bless the land.

Children of exiles gathered in,
Constrained to call no tyrant lord,
One brotherhood we stand within
Her gates and muster round her board.

To sing her praise with glad wassail,
With Saxon strength and Celtic fire;
Sons of the Teuton and the Gael,
We hail in her the world's desire.

And lo! her star of destiny
Shines like a beacon o'er the wave;
God's finger, calling us, the free,
To tear the shackles from the slave.

To plant the starry flag where'er
Oppression's shadow blots the world—
Be this our nation's charge, and there
To keep the starry flag unfurled.

Bid Freedom's voice in every land
Rebuke and quell the tyrant's pride!
Fling wide the portals! Lo, the hand
Of God is knocking! Fling them wide!
—M. C. O'Byrne in Chicago Record.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.
Piso's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE FATAL STABBING OF EDWAWARD MOORE BY GEORGE GREEN, AT MANCHESTER, N H., YESTERDAY.

STABBED TO DEATH

A Soldier Kills a Civilian in Manchester, N. H.

The Victim a Man Who Pushed Him From a Wagon—The Perpetrator Has a Bad Record.

Manchester, Oct. 27.—At 10:30 o'clock last night at Lake Massabesic, Edward Moore, aged 36 years, was stabbed by George Green, a soldier of company C (Concord), First New Hampshire regiment.

Moore bled to death, notwithstanding strenuous efforts to stop the flow of blood on the part of the bystanders. Green stepped into the Clifton House, a few rods away, remained a few moments, and then boarded the last trolley car for this city. The officers at the police station were notified and met the car, took Green therefrom and locked him up.

It seems that Green went into a lunch cart near the pavilion early in the evening and ate a lunch. He offered a ten-dollar bill in payment, and the proprietor could not change it. About 9:45 Green ordered more food. Bennett asked him to pay for the previous meal, and Green said he had no money. The proprietor then tried to put him out of the cart.

Edward Moore was in the cart, and he assisted Bennett in putting Green out, giving the latter a push. Green took exceptions to Moore's interference and cursed him. Moore then started for Green, who ran a short way. Then he turned, and, flourishing a dirk, gave Moore a vicious stab that penetrated the victim's intestines, the bowels protruding. Bennett hastened to his assistance with a cane, and saw Green stab Moore twice more. The wounded man was assisted back to the cart and sat down. He said he was bleeding to death. Everything possible was done for him, but he slowly passed away. An examination showed that one wound had penetrated the bowels, a second cut a long gash on one side, and a third went between the ribs near the heart.

The police in this city were immediately notified and dispatched officers to the lake and the body of Moore was taken in charge, Coroner Bickford being notified.

At the police station, Green stated that his home was in Roxbury, Vt.; that he was 33 years old, and unmarried. He enlisted in company C (Concord) at the breaking out of hostilities with Spain, and went to Chickamauga with the New Hampshire troops. At Concord the information comes that Green had a habit of flourishing a big knife and a revolver, and that he once attempted to commit suicide at Camp Thomas.

PERIL IN LIQUID AIR.

PROFESSOR FAY INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION IN A LABORATORY.

Experimenting in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, He Mixed It With Red Phosphorus With Startling Result—Various Explanations Given.

Professor Irving W. Fay lectured on liquefied air at the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute the other day and illustrated its great freezing power with some experiments. Professor Collins of the department of languages of the Polytechnic and eight students were watching the interesting experiments when four or five ounces of red phosphorus, which Professor Fay had frozen in the liquefied air and was stirring with a stick, exploded with a deafening detonation and great force. Professor Fay's face and eyes were so severely burned that he may lose his eyesight. Lincoln Burroughs, a student, was also badly burned about the face, and much glass apparatus in the laboratory was smashed.

Professor Fay lives in Brooklyn and is head of the chemical department of the Polytechnic. He lectured between 4 and 5 p. m. in the laboratory on the fourth floor of the institute to the Chemical society, as the students of chemistry call themselves. After the lecture Professor Fay proceeded with further illustrative experiments, and some of the students and Professor Collins remained to see them.

Professor Fay had procured 40 gallons of liquefied air in a felt covered tank from Charles E. Tripler, who has discovered a new and cheap method of liquefying air under intense pressure, and who has a laboratory in New York. The temperature of this liquefied air is about 360 degrees below zero, a degree of cold almost impossible to imagine.

In his experiment Professor Fay froze in the liquefied air some liquids whose freezing points are very low. He froze alcohol, kerosene, turpentine and bromine, which has an extremely low freezing point. Then he placed some yellow phosphorus in a glass dish full of the liquefied air. The yellow phosphorus took on a crystalline form at the low degree of cold.

Then Professor Fay placed red phosphorus in the liquefied air, where it remained until the air gradually resumed its gaseous state by absorbing heat from the atmosphere and surrounding objects. The professor was astonished to see the red phosphorus change color to yellow. Taking the phosphorus from the glass dish he put it on top of a desk while the students and Professor Collins crowded around. Professor Fay took a small piece of stick and [illegible] it was spreading out [illegible] exploded with [illegible] deafening report, to which was added the crash of splintering glass.

When Professor Collins and the students recovered themselves, they found that Professor Fay's face and eyes were frightfully burned, and that Burroughs, who was at the professor's elbow, had also suffered severe burns of the face. The force of the explosion was both up and down, for a hole was torn in the desk lid and apparatus on high shelves was broken.

Dr. David H. Cochran, president of the Polytechnic, and his son, Dr. Henry L. Cochran of Brooklyn, were called to Professor Fay and young Burroughs. They fear the professor will be blinded by the injury he received by the flame of the phosphorous.

None of the learned professors or physicians could tell just why the explosion occurred. The liquefied air, which of course has tremendous expansive force, did not explode, for it had already melted into gas again. Various explanations of the explosion were offered—that it was caused by the friction of the stick on the phosphorus; that some chemical change had been made in the phosphorus by the low temperature, as evidenced by its change of color, which made it much more explosive; that the phosphorus took up some of the liquefied air, which, when it was separated by the stirring with the stick, expanded with force.

Mr. Tripler in his experiments has found that a piece of cotton waste soaked in liquefied air will explode with force enough to shatter brass and iron pipes. Felt and carbon in their ordinary state burn slowly, but after immersion in liquefied air easily ignite and burn with a blaze.—New York World.

UTILITY OF MARSH GRASS.

Machine Invented by Which It Can Be Converted Into Binding Twine.

There is a theory prevailing among many good people that nothing in all creation exists without some useful purpose, but we are a long time finding out what some things—mosquitoes, for instance—are good for. Marsh grass is another item in creation which is generally supposed to have been intended to pester farmer folk. It remained for a Chicago man, Mr. George A. Lowrie, to discover its utility. He has invented a machine by which the wiry fiber can be converted into binding twine. Mr. Wilson K. Chisholm of Cleveland passed through Chicago the other day on his way to open a second shop for its manufacture. The first was established at Oshkosh about a year ago, and swamp grass twine was first used by the farmers of the northwest in binding their wheat during the recent harvest. The experiment turned out so well that work was immediately begun [illegible] plant in St. Paul, which will [illegible] operation in a few weeks and will be capable of producing 30,000 tons of twine a year. Until now the farmers have been compelled to burn their marsh grass every season and import material for binding twine from our new colonial capital, Manila.

Now the factories at St. Paul and Oshkosh are prepared to contract for 50,000 or 60,000 tons of it a year, and this amount will be increased as the new grass twine comes into common use among the farmers. It is tough, but pliable, and can be cured in the open air without much labor. The difference in price represents the difference in the cost of the raw material—that is, the value of the wire grass in the swamps of Wisconsin and of hemp imported from Manila. The cost of labor in the factory is the same. This fall the new-fangled twine has been selling for one-third the price of the Manila article. It is proposed to build a factory for the purpose of weaving the twine into mats, window curtains, carpet linings, bagging for cotton bales, coffee sacks and everything else that jute is now used for.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONY

Farthest Talk Record Is 1,500 Miles, From Boston to Kansas City.

A feat in telephony, marking the furthest advance yet in the science, was accomplished by talking over the wire from Boston to Kansas City. The distance is about 1,500 miles, and it is the longest distance ever covered by a single telephonic circuit and was supposed to be impossible a few years ago.

Mr. W. E. Durgin, eastern district superintendent of the New England Telephone and Telegraphic company, managed the affair, assisted by Chief Operator De Poyster. They succeeded in making themselves easily understood over such an enormous stretch of land. The wires over such very long distances are known as the No. 8, with only four ohms' resistance to the mile, as opposed to No. 12 wires, with ten ohms' resistance, used in such short stretches as from Boston to New York. One end of a wire connects to one side of the transmitter and then is connected with a small battery of two volt power. A wire from the battery goes through a primary coil, thence to the other side of the transmitter. A secondary coil, also in the transmitter, is connected on one end to the line, on the other end to the receiver and also to the line, and the talking is done by the agency of an induction current from the primary to the secondary coil.

The mechanical details are only important to a lay observer as indicating the extreme complexity of the process of conveying the vocal vibrations successfully, and the necessity of lessening the resistance to the smallest possible terms. The gap from Boston to Kansas City is thought to be near the extreme limit of successful transmission through the telephone, and much longer distances are only expected when some repeating system is devised, when, as with the telegraph, nearly any practicable distance is feasible. Talking to Chicago has been an old story for some time, and it was only recently that the right sort of wire connection was obtained to Kansas City—that is, the "big" No. 8 wire. The route followed was via Troy, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis.—Boston Herald.

Growin.

This country keeps a-growin,
From Tiff to Tybee Light;
That's more good seed for sowin,
An more good craps in sight.

The love is growin dearer—
The bells have sweeter chime,
An we're gittin nearer—nearer
To the hallelujah time!
—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

CARELESSNESS

Often Causes no End of Suffering.

Probably half the people who see this article suffer from Piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as Piles has often caused death. Hemorrhages occur during surgical treatment often causing death.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound, healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent. Druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents. Send for free book on Cause and Cure of Piles by addressing Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich.

SEMIT
Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy, will cure that attack of Biliousness and put your liver in proper working order. The little tablets promptly relieve and permanently cure all troubles of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Pleasant to take; do not purge. At all druggists, 10c., 25c., 50c. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Semit Chemical Co., Brockton, Mass.

A Shoe Not Much the Worse for Wear
Is the verdict of the people who have tested the
Sunlight Shoes.
We are earning the distinction of being Lowell's up-to-date Feet Fitters.
We buy our Shoes right and we sell them right. Sincerity is a virtue; we practice it. Our customers are loyal to us, they are our best advertisers.
HIGH GRADE REPAIRING.
Sunlight Shoe Store
100 CENTRAL STREET.

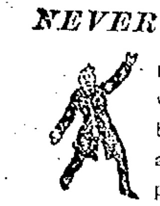
A BEDROOM SUITE
With bevel plate glass, nicely carved bed, fine antique finish, all complete, for
$15.00.
They are all right.
DINING TABLES.
An elegant Solid Oak Polished Top, 6 ft. Extension Table, for only
$5.00.
WOOD STOVES, only $2.50.
OIL STOVES for $3.00.
GAYNOR & CO.
85 Prescott Street.

Here is What the People Want!
Seasonable Goods at About Half Price.
And that is what our store is crowded with just now. Grandest line of Children's and Misses' Dresses, in all sizes, from 2 to 14 years, at about half regular price. These Dresses are made handsomely with velvet and guimp trimmings, and are equal to any $3 or $4 dress in the market. Our prices are 98c., $1.25 and $1.49 of large sizes. SPECIAL—We have just bought one of the greatest trades in Ladies' Wrappers ever seen in Lowell. Wrappers worth $1, $1.25, $1.49 for this special sale only 50c. Come and see these goods, no cheap trash, but made by the best house in the trade. Now for Millinery. No more waiting for seasonable weather, no more time to lose. Our millinery stock, it must go, so to make this a sure thing we have cut prices right in half and an inspection of our stock will prove the same. Greatest bargains in Feathers and Plumes and feathers of all descriptions ever seen, and the low price we can sell these goods for will please you. Open every evening.
JOHN DRAIN
IN BLOCK WITH McCARTIN'S BAKERY.

Stealing Your Coal? Yes!
That's just what the old range is doing. Don't stand it any longer! Get a new range! You'll find friends, neighbors and lots of other bright people only too glad to tell you the "Good Things" about their
GLENWOOD
You will find it where you can get everything else you may need to furnish or beautify your home at
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

NEVER REFUSE

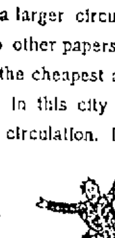


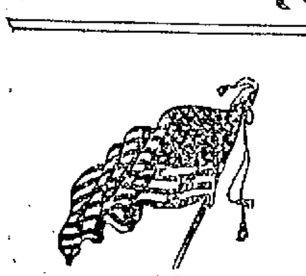
to advertise in a paper with a large circulation because you do not agree with its views on public questions. It is not to the paper that you appeal for trade, but to its readers. If you solicit patronage from those only who think as you do, you had better go out of business before you lose every dollar you have.

You may not agree with THE SUN on all questions, but if you take the trouble to look into its circulation, you will agree that you cannot afford to be out of its columns if you advertise at all.

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two other papers in Lowell, and it is the cheapest advertising medium in this city on the basis of actual circulation. It's

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.





Get ready for the democratic rally on Friday night. The speakers will show why Flynn should be elected.

Today on another page, The Sun presents some evidence of how the republican administration is wasting the public funds by handing it over to the banks for use without interest, to the amount of $90,000,000 or over. This is done to bolster up the gold standard, and conceal its defects until after election.

Senator Lodge in New York is telling the people that Spain is looking for the election of a democratic congress expecting easier terms as a result. Who was it except democrats who pushed President McKinley into the war against his will and now Senator Lodge and other stay-at-home warriors are talking as if the war was fought exclusively by republicans. He warns the people of danger ahead from what he hints at as disloyalty on the part of democrats, but in every battle fought in the war with Spain, they shed their blood nobly and none but a coward and a hypocrite would state anything to the contrary.

THE SUPREME DANGER.

The chief danger which threatens the country is the proposition to establish a bank trust which will be the most oppressive this country ever saw. The banks have already too much control over the money of the country; but if they had the power to issue all paper money, their ascendancy would be complete and the people would be reduced to absolute serfdom. That this is the issue will be clear from the following extract from the New York Tribune:

"The New York Sun, the strongest and most influential republican paper in the Greater New York defines its position on the currency question with great clearness and in a fashion which will suit the republicans of the west. It begins by stating that the fundamental issue is: 'Shall paper money of the nation be issued exclusively by the banks or shall it be issued by the government? At present, both agencies are in operation and each one is struggling for supremacy over the other.'

" 'One of the rivals must surrender to the other and leave in its exclusive possession the function of supplying what paper money the people need. To whose hands can that function be most safely trusted?' "

After quoting Secretary Gage's remark about 'the national treasury awkwardly performing an office entirely foreign to its proper function,' The Sun observes:

" 'In the same spirit, the mugwump New York Times Friday morning editorially denounced the issuing of currency by the government exclusively, because under it the currency would be controlled by congress, and not put in charge of the banks. The Times, however, omits to mention that four times within twelve years, namely, in 1884, 1890, 1893, and 1895, the banks of this city defaulted upon their obligations to their depositors and that these depositors in order to get currency with which to carry on their business had to sell checks to Wall street brokers at a considerable discount. To vest in such weak institutions and in less responsible banks of the rural districts, the exclusive function of issuing paper money is an act of folly which the people will never commit.' "

Well, let us hope not; for if they do, they may as well relinquish their freedom altogether and go back to an oppression worse than that from which they were freed by the revolution.

The bill for the perpetration of this crime upon the people is on the calendar of the house ready for action after congress reassembles and the only thing that can prevent its passage is the want of a republican majority to pass it. This should stimulate every voter in an effort to elect a democrat from the Fifth district who will enter his protest against such an iniquitous scheme.

WELCOME TO OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Today Lowell is to give a rousing reception to the soldier boys of the Sixth regiment who have been granted a furlough pending their being mustered out. It is true the Sixth regiment has not had much experience in battle but nevertheless they suffered very severely from Algerism and the unhealthy climate of Porto Rico. But their lot was not so bad as that of the regiments that had to endure the hardships of war in Cuba and the privation caused by the mismanagement of the war department. The Lowell men, however, whether they went to Cuba or to Porto Rico, acquitted themselves bravely and in the rousing welcome to be given the boys today there will be but one regret and that for those who return no more, the men who have fallen victims to disease and privation, for few Lowell men were seriously injured in battle. To the relatives of the martyrs whose bodies were left behind or buried at sea this big demonstration to our returning soldiers will be sadder than a funeral dirge for to them it is the most striking reminder of the boys who died as martyrs to their country's cause. While honoring the living, let not the memory of our martyrs be forgotten; let their names be engraved on tablets of marble as an inspiration to others and a humble tribute to their heroism.

BOWLING MATTERS.

At the Wamesit alleys last night the Belmonts victimized the Lowells and won by more than 10 pins. The score:

BELMONTS.

Adams	162	169	137	468
Fels	155	181	177	507
Stevens	181	140	150	471
Mansur	119	175	131	428
Wilson	151	118	111	413
Totals	768	813	705	2287

LOWELLS.

Murphy	141	143	146	430
Howes	123	157	148	418
Fee	176	150	148	471
Fullerton	127	139	171	437
Kelley	100	158	145	403
Totals	667	737	758	2162

Famous on the diamond and gridiron, the Tigers took themselves to bowling last night and defeated the Astics by 99 pins on the Misenthites' alleys. The scores going exceedingly low did not detract any of the interest nor did it dampen the spirits of the players. All those entered thought the result a victory well won. The score:

TIGERS.

Zipps	102	121	81	307
Spencer	129	110	137	416
J. Murray	111	105	146	362
F. Murray	116	119	137	372
J. Murphy	116	122	96	261
Totals	601	607	610	1821

ARCTICS.

Guderoler	91	72	83	246
McGuire	90	176	88	360
O'Brien	121	97	117	336
Lyons	172	160	135	467
Sub	127	88	108	323
Totals	608	581	431	1732

CVER ONE WORD.

ARGUMENT ENSUED IN WHICH A HEAD IS SPLIT.

Annie Reddington is locked up at the police station for attacking her husband, James Reddington with a hatchet. The arrest was made just before one o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the Lawrence Tribune.

Reddington went home to his dinner and found his wife somewhat under the influence of liquor. He sat down to a bureau in the kitchen on which there were some victuals. His wife and another woman were also seated at the bureau. The Reddington woman was writing a letter for the other woman when Reddington said that a word had been mis-spelled. His wife reached out and took up a small hatchet from a chair with which she struck her husband in the back of the head. She saw the blood commence to run down his face and neck whereupon she departed as quickly as her condition would allow. She went to 229 Valley street and was endeavoring to enter a house there when Officers Shea and French arrived with the patrol wagon and took her into custody.

The trouble occurred in an upstairs tenement at the rear of 83 Broadway. After the assault had been committed a large crowd collected. Dr. John O'Sullivan soon arrived and sewed up Reddington's wound, which was not dangerous.

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.

Respectfully,
F. H. Butler & Co.
265 Central and 391 Middlesex Sts.

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

FREE LAND AND FREE MEN.

The Views of Abraham Lincoln Applicable to Present Conditions.

Mr. Lincoln showed how the old slaveholders might escape the dangers before them—viz, they should deal justly toward others and be less rapacious. The same advice is now applicable to the avaricious speculators who have disinherited the American people. No man has a just right to hold lands for speculation while other men need them for homes. Nor has any man or corporation a right to hold title or exact rents on lands occupied as homes by any of God's children. The true and paramount title to lands is "occupation and use," as homes for the people, and all laws which do not recognize that just, paramount title are unjust laws and should be changed. How much easier and safer the change can be made before the storm comes than afterward! The man or the party who opposes a peaceful change in the interest of the people must necessarily be in favor of revolution, and may justly be styled as anarchist. The slaveholders claimed to be conservative par excellence, but the facts and events of history now prove them to have been the most dangerous of revolutionists and anarchists. They themselves created the storm which overthrew their system.

In his letter to a Boston committee April 6, 1859, Mr. Lincoln said: "This is a world of compensation, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

That was written as applicable to chattel slavery. It is now just as applicable to a system which works, brutalizes and starves the white laborers of Homestead and Pullman, of the Hocking valley and the coal mines of Illinois, and the trainmen on the railroads, worse than chattel slavery did the negro. The first and best plan of outlet or escape from this merciless and dangerous system is to free the lands and hold them in easy reach of oppressed labor, as they were when Mr. Lincoln made his masterly argument in favor of free labor. Aliens, corporations and land speculators have no better right to hold the soil of this country out of use than the Indians had. The title of the Indians was extinguished for the benefit of the American people. The titles of the speculators should be treated in the same way.—John Davis in Junction City (Kan.) Tribune.

HIS TWO FRIENDS.

The President Has One of Them, Tell the Other to Shut Up.

There are rumors going about that President McKinley has, through the medium of his friend, Colonel Myron T. Herrick, rebuked his other friend, Senator Hanna. With the opening of these war department scandals, which have come upon the country like a black disgrace, Hanna again asserted his ownership in the White House. It irks and galls the president to have Hanna pose in the light of a mortgagee in possession, and he has been long in coming to the point where he would object, but this last newspaper statement of Hanna's was too strong for even the president. Besides which, as I have said in a previous article, Elkins' influence is dominant at the White House, and the president is loosening and lengthening the strings which tie him to the Ohio snubbing post of politics. At all events, Hanna said this:

"Whoever attacks Alger attacks McKinley and whoever attacks McKinley attacks me. Alger will not be removed from his office," and further to the same emphatic, ill judged effect. The president, with a courage born of Hanna's absence, told Herrick to intimate to the Ohio senator that such observations were not enjoyable; that they put him in a bad light, and he would be very much indebted to Mr. Hanna if he would be a little more circumspect. The newspapers are filled with this scandal of the war department. Half has not been told. Alger's weakness and his not too fine moral sense are responsible for death and starvation, robbery of soldiers and the disgrace to the American army establishment. President McKinley in his weakness is responsible for Alger. The Republican party is responsible for McKinley. The path of the people of the United States is pointed out. They can take it or go some other way as they please.—"Suppressed News From Washington" in New Time.

An Enterprising Brother.

I know it to be a fact that Abner McKinley has been the attorney of a number of successful contractors who have been doing business with the war department. I am reliably informed that he has made a small fortune out of his fees in these cases. If congress orders an investigation of the war department, all these things will be made public. But I do not expect that any investigation will be attempted at the next session. The whole power of the administration will be exerted to prevent an inquiry, and therefore I do not think the Republican leaders will have the courage to combat the wishes of the president.—Cor. Chicago Chronicle.

Beware of "Good Fellows."

Don't be fool enough to let some "good fellow" get your vote on election day. It isn't a question of "good fellows," but of principle, for if all the old parties have to do to get your vote is to put up "good fellows," they will do so from now till doomsday, and the working class will grow worse and worse off and no one will have power enough to rescue it. As a rule, it is a good plan to beware of "good fellows," especially political "good fellows." A "good fellow," as a rule, is a man who pretends friendship for every one who has a vote. "Good fellows" are never world savers.—Social Democratic Herald.

SAFE SURE SPEEDY

MME. LE CLAIR'S FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY

Never Fails.

ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS

Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.

Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

Goodale's Drug Store.

FREE!

Medical Examinations Saturday by

Dr. M. E. Newcomb

Successful Occult Physician, 66 Kirk St., Lowell, Hours 9 to 6 p. m.

All forms of disease located and destroyed. Her name is widely known throughout New England as performing wonderful cures. Hundreds of Invalids who were given up as incurable are today enjoying the best of health.

Specialty Chronic and Nervous diseases of both sexes. Has been located 15 years at Salem, Mass., 138 Essex street treating these diseases with marked success.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

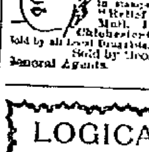
ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

Goodale's Drug Store.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

LOGICAL CURES.

Avoid dosing for cold in the head, rose cold, and catarrhal affections. That's the long way and the wrong way. Get

DOWS'

MENTHOL CREAM.

That's the short way and the right way. It goes to the spot at once. No dosing. Lubricate the nostrils with Dows'. It's volatile; dissolves rapidly and ascends the air passages quickly. Relief is instant, cure is permanent.

10cts. in tubes; 25 cts. in boxes. All Druggists.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass.

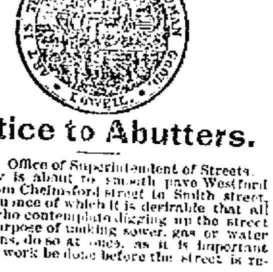
ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

Goodale's Drug Store.



Notice to Abutters.

Office of Superintendent of Streets.

The city is about to smooth pave Westford street from Chelmsford street to Smith street, in consequence of which it is desirable that all persons who contemplate digging up the street for the purpose of making sewer, gas or water connections, do so at once, as it is important that such work be done before the street is repaired.

Abutters will notice the following abstract from the City Ordinance, Section Third:

"That when any street has been so paved, macadamized, or otherwise put in permanent repair, it shall not be opened or torn up for the placing of any new underground construction of any nature whatever during five years next succeeding the date in said published and posted notices stating the intention of the city to place said street in permanent repair."

CLEVELAND J. CHENEY,
Superintendent of Streets.

Lowell, October 20, 1898

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic

Goodale's Drug Stroe.

PETER H. SAVAGE.

Undertaker and Funeral Director

189 GORHAM ST.

Telephone connection 461-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows: For Boston, 5.45, 6.28, x6.42, *7.45, *8.51, *9.16, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, ?8.00, 4.25, ?5.41 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.43, 6.03, ?6.45, w6.50, 7.01, *7.20, *7.28, 7.83, *7.46, w*8.15, *8.57, ?9.19, w9.25, *9.59, w10.50 11.03, *11.07 a m; w12.05, 12.16, w12.45, 1.48, w2.32, w*3.03, 3.10, *3.47, w4.03, 4.29, w5.10, 5.25, *5.43, w*5.45, *6.22, 7.00, *7.40, w9.28 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.30, 7.29, w8.15, 8.48, 9.19, a m, w12.06, w4.05, 4.25, w5.30, 5.68, w7.25 p m.

For Lawrence, 6.31, w6.50 x7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.32, w3.10, w4 05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w9.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w7.25 p m.

For Salem, Mass., w6.23, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.68, w5.10, 6.03 p m.

For Haverhill, 6.31, 6.51, x7.33, 8.39, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.32, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.16, 7.00, 9.25, 11.26 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p m.

For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.31 a m; 12.05, 2.32, 4.05, 6.16 p m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.31, 6.50, x7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 2.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.

For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.03, 6.50, x7.33, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.

For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 5.10 p m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.

For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

For Woburn, 6.28, 7.01, 7.33, *7.49, 11.03 a m; 1.48 4.28 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.25, 5.68 p m.

For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 6.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 6.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.10, 9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.41, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 9.09 a m; 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.40 p m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 5.40, ?8.10 p m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, ?1.40 p m.

For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, ?8.40 p m.

For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, ?8.10 p m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; ?8.40 p m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—9.40 a m, ?8.40 p m.

References: *Express; ?Daily. w Via Western Division. ?Wednesdays and Saturdays only, ¶ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. O. TAFT, Gen Agt., Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after Oct. 15, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:

For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.25 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.

The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line for New York city, the south and west.

SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a m. Return at 3.38 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.

C. PETER CLARK, G. S.
A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A.
J. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D.
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt.

Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

FINE

Wedding Presents

AT MODERATE COST.

In Diamonds we keep only perfect white stones. All kinds of settings.

LEGAULT & CO.

Jewellers and Opticians,

70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

C^OME O^VER A^ND L^EAVE

Your Order With

WM. E. LIVINGSTON

15 Thorndike Street,

W^HERE O^THERS O^FTEN D^EAL

"Boilers Will Bust"

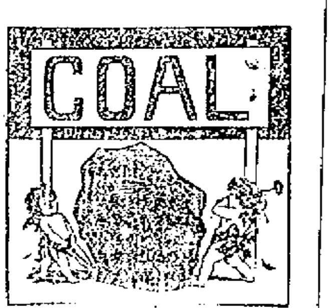
If you force them too hard, likewise swell prices on Meats and Vegetables, and we are the fellows THAT CAN DO IT.

This week we will sell best Sugar Cured Shoulders 8c. lb.

Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh Pig Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh " Shoulders 8c. lb.
Fresh " Roast 8c. lb.
20 lbs. Sweet Potatoes 25c.
5 qts. Cape Cranberries 25c.
Blood Beets 15c. pk.
Best Turnips 15c. pk.
Best Onions 20c. pk.

All other goods correspondingly low.

Central Cash Market, Cor. Central Charles Sts.



WE WANT TO SUPPLY YOU

With your winter stock of Coal. It will pay you to buy it of us, as we will give you the best and cleanest Coal in the market at the least possible prices.

D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Oct. 27, 28 and 29, with Saturday Matinee, the Eminent Character Comedian,

MR. CHARLES COWLES,

Presenting his superbly mounted play of life in a New England village.

"A COUNTRY MERCHANT."

By McKee Rankin, Esq., supported by a selected company of recognized favorites; novel, refined specialties; realistic scenery; catchy songs; pretty dances; grotesque absurdities.

October 31, Nov. 1 and 2, with Wednesday Matinee.

The Brilliant Musical Farce, A TURKISH BATH,

Introducing the charming little Soubrette,

MISS MARIA HEATH and MR. JACK BURKE,

The College Athlete, supported by a coterie of America's brightest stars of comedy, in 3 acts, entitled A Dip, A Sweet, and A Plunge.

Seats now on sale at Box office.

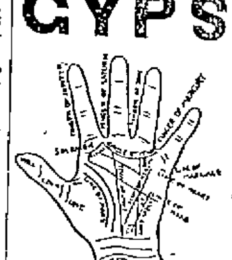
BIJOU THEATRE

Merrimack Street, Opposite City Hall.

Polite vaudeville. Continuous show from 1 to 5.30 and 7 to 10.30 p. m. Admission—All down stairs 10c., gallery 5c. Ladies 5c. to any seat.

Have You Been to 32 Central St. To Consult the

GYPSIES



10 Cents, FOR CARD READING OR PALMISTRY.

No connection with any others. Fourth week in Lowell; more popular than ever. Town talk. 4 of the greatest palm readers in the world, Madam Louise, Madam Lottie, Madam Marianne, Madam Zingari. A. J. Morrell, Manager. French or English spoken. Full readings only 10c.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

The secret of the success of this school is in giving first-class personal instruction. In this way the student acquires the most thorough knowledge of actual business, shorthand, etc., and gains full confidence in his own ability.

N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Runels Building, Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.,
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of HENRY W. DIXON, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to HIRAM DIXON of Lowell in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifteenth day of November, A D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Young Men

Attention!

We have had made for us a strictly Calf Shoe, with moderate Opera and Bull Dog toes, whose wearing qualities we warrant. The price we ask is only

$2.00 a Pair.

J. J. LONERGAN.
215 DUTTON ST.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

FRANK BARNARD.
JNO. H. BURKE.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRITT & CO.
P. H. BROSNAHAN & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO.
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
FRANK BRADY & CO.
JAMES CALNIN.
D. T. FINNEGAN.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

FLOWER STANDS
All Kinds.

APPLE PARERS
Corers and Slicers.

MEAT CUTTERS
All Kinds.

FRUIT PRESSES
For Small Fruits.

FRUIT PICKER
With Long Handle.

FIBRE PAILS and TUBS

BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

Notice, For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $28 Suits for $20; his $31 suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!

"GLORIA"

ASK FOR GLORIA.

Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.

S. BARTLETT, Agt., 100 and 101 Middlesex St.

THE LOWELL

Gas Light Company

Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; F. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tuck, James Francis.

Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $1.60 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILDRETH BUILDING

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6,036 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.

Wm. H. Emery
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT
Corner Willie and Broadway.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 127 Central St., Opposite American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 152 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

W. A. LEW. 49 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge St.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

Beautiful Mirror, 25x36

Or a NICE CANE ROCKING CHAIR given away with 20 lbs. Tea. Our Teas are of the choicest quality and we do this to introduce them into every home.

UNION TEA STORE,
Cor. Charles and Central Streets.
J. J. Gardner, Prop.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY

Wholesale Dealers in

Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neats-foot Oil,

SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,

Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.

Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.

632-4—Telephone—322-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing the copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

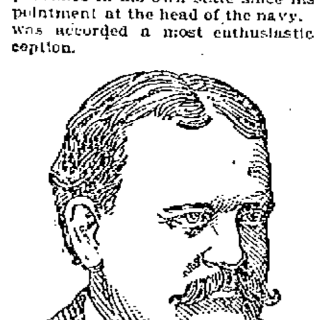
GATELY & PEARSON.
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

HON. JOHN D. LONG

Principal Guest at Republican Club Dinner.

Eloquent Tribute to the Navy—Pres. McKinley Gets Compliments for Directing the War—Long's Speech.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy, was given a genuine New England welcome at Music hall last night on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Republican club of Massachusetts. There were upwards of 800 Republicans seated at the tables from all sections of Massachusetts, while there was a good representation from other New England states. The galleries were also crowded with ladies and gentlemen. There was an evident desire on the part of the members of the club and its friends to welcome Secretary Long upon his first public appearance in his own state since his appointment at the head of the navy. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.



JOHN D. LONG.

President Sohier, in his opening remarks, after the dinner, referred to the fact that when the club was formed seven years ago, the Democrats were in the majority in Massachusetts. The issues then were protection and sound money, but this fall "the question presented to the citizens is—Shall we present a united front to our common foe; or shall we comfort him by showing him that we are divided among ourselves?" Mr. Sohier said that every request that Massachusetts made at the war department was granted and that the state had no cause for complaint. Whatever criticism has been made of other departments nothing but praise has been heard of our American navy. This has been mainly a naval war. It is our navy that has carried off most of its laurels and has won most of the fights.

Governor Wolcott was the first speaker introduced and was greeted with cheer after cheer. He eulogized the administration and made special reference to the grand work of the Massachusetts men, who have made an honorable record during the war.

Secretary Long was next introduced and was given a tremendous ovation, it being several minutes before he could proceed on account of the enthusiasm. "It is well worth while to endure exodus from the dear old commonwealth to receive such a hearty greeting on returning to it," he said in opening. "I sometimes think, however, that public men, holding positions of responsibility and stationed at the heads of various departments of the public service, get either more praise or blame than they deserve. Not all the successes that come therein are by any means due to them, nor, on the other hand, all the shortcomings. They are only parts of the great system of the American institution. If its functions are performed with accuracy and success, it is because its system is right and because every personal and material factor in it is equal to the task. If it fails in any respect, the fault must be looked for not only at the head, but all along the line—in the organization, in the subordinates, in the perhaps unavoidable obstacles and sudden exigencies of the situation.

"I cannot stand in this generous presence and not be keenly alive to the fact that it emphasizes, not the kindness of personal friendship, not even the spirit of partisan zeal, but the warm, enthusiastic pride of the American citizen in the administration of the American government; pride in his country; and pride especially, I am sure, from your welcome tonight to me, in the glory of the American navy. Were there ever such pages as that navy has written, not in water, but in letters of light on the firmament of history? Why should I speak for it, when the navy speaks for itself? Is it not enough to say that it has maintained the glorious standard to which it rose in the war of the American revolution, and in the war of 1812, and in the war of the Union? Its achievements during the last six months have been one blaze of unprecedented triumph, not only the triumph of battle, but the finer triumph of the highest professional skill, of scientific achievement and of that preparation and foresight which make the public service efficient, accurate and successful. It has added new names to the already glittering constellation of heroic stars.

"I agree with the evident proposition that with the recent extension of our territory, the new duties that are upon us, and the now enlarged importance of our sea power, the increase in our naval force should go on; but I am not one of those who would have it extravagantly expanded, and I would prefer a reasonable increase commensurate with the increased need. Too rapid a development will surely lead to a reaction in the popular mind and a tendency to the other extreme, as it happened after the war for the Union. Nor must we forget that the increase of the army and the navy is necessarily attended with a very great increase in expenditure and therefore in taxation, and that in a zeal of the present moment we must stand on the old fundamental principle that under no circumstances should this become a country where the military arm is a burden instead of a defense, and that the military establishment must be subordinate by a long interval to the educational and the industrial.

"But why dwell on the navy, when that is only a part of the triumphant, responsive and glorious administration of President McKinley. Is there an American who is not proud of that administration? Is there an American who will not sustain it? What were you all saying six months ago—you Republicans; you Democrats; you reformers; you sound money men; you patriots everywhere? What were you saying then, except words of praise for the president and his performance of his duties; for his firm stand for the improvement of the civil service; for his confirming and assuring words of praise in behalf of sound money; for his generous efforts at reuniting, in the bonds of a union of heart as well as of form, all sections of the country; for his efforts to avert the grim visage of war and to maintain peace? Where then was the failure? What did you mean when you crowded about him with congratulations; when in editorial and press dispatch you had no word too cordial in his behalf; when if you saw him or any member of his cabinet, you had only expressions of satisfaction with his course? Is it possible that now in the meaner zest of a political campaign any of you will forget all this? Does he deserve less at your hands, because, reluctant to prosecute the war which congress declared, he has prosecuted it with the utmost vigor, with unflinching perseverance, and with a swift, sure triumph of your arms on land and on sea; or because on the first intimation of the possibility of peace, he has led the way to it by the most generous terms that ever conqueror granted to the conquered? Ther chave been faults and shortcomings; mistakes here, and mistakes there, but when you sweep the field from the hilltop of fairness and good sense, and not from the swamps of partisanship, what cancer of corruption or dishonesty has been disclosed, and what is the result but the most complete success won at the expense of the least possible extravagance and failures?

"A vote is not in this election the expression of a mere personal preference. Nor is it the handcuff of a party shackle. It is an expression of an intelligent weighing of principle. It is the approval or condemnation of existing government; and, looked at in that light, there is but one way in this campaign in which it should be cast, and that is for the candidates of the Republican party. What man would not almost wish that his right hand had been cut off rather than not have upheld Abraham Lincoln a third of a century ago? Let no man in Massachusetts a third of a century hence hang his head because his hand did not uphold William McKinley, the disciple and the successor, not only in place but in faith, of Abraham Lincoln.

Senator Lodge said that the United States has always been in favor of an advancing and expanding policy, and that there is nothing new in the question except as to how far we want to go. It is the most important question we have faced since the civil war. "The president has to remember the people for whom we fought. The United States cannot hand those people back to Spain; we have a great duty, and it will be fulfilled by the United States."

SHOT AT HIS WIFE.

Domestic Infelicity the Cause of a Tragedy in Blackstone.

Blackstone, Oct. 27.—After probably wounding his wife mortally and making an unsuccessful effort to destroy his home by fire, Michael Bartholini committed suicide Wednesday afternoon. There had been discord in the family over the ownership of a farm claimed by a son.

A member of the family says that four years ago a physician who was attending on the family had told them that the father was liable to go insane, and in such an event he would be violent in his actions. Bartholoni was 60 years old, and a native of France. His widow is 55 years old, and was born in Canada. The couple had been married 35 years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Immediately after the reception to the president at the Union League club last night a meeting of the chief executive and those cabinet officers who were in attendance with him at the peace jubilee was held. Those present besides the president were Postmaster Smith, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Solicitor General Richards in place of Attorney General Griggs. The utmost secrecy attended the proceedings and it was impossible to learn for what purpose the meeting was called or what subjects were discussed.

From an unofficial, though ordinarily reliable source, it was gleaned that J. C. Kellogg, private secretary to Secretary Hay, reached here with important dispatches from the state department.

TO INVOKE THE STRIKE.

Fall River, Oct. 27.—Upon the recommendation of the Textile union, a special general meeting of the Weavers' union passed a unanimous vote to strike the Hargraves mill on Monday against night work. There are 150 weavers in the rooms. The mill employs 600 hands, and its payroll amounts to $4500 weekly. Secretay Whitehead says: "The principle involved is to prevent the rising argument for a longer working day. We cannot urge shorter days than other states if we work 14 hours in Massachusetts."

STABBING AFFRAY IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 27.—While Joseph Harper was calling on a boarder at the house of Samuel Williams last evening, he became involved in a quarrel with the latter and stabbed him in the breast. Williams died on the way to the hospital, while Harper escaped. Both were colored men, and Williams was married.

THE WAR INQUIRY

Still Working in the Southern Camps.

CAPT. CARTRIGHT TELLS OF SANTIAGO'S CONDITION.

Conditions at Montauk Point Discussed.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 27.—The war commission began the examination of witnesses here with General Louis H. Carpenter, who is in command in General Wheeler's absence. He said the camp at Chickamauga was too crowded. That at Tampa was unsatisfactory, but it was not intended to be permanent. That at Fernandina was ideal. The food supply had been ample throughout, but quartermaster supplies were generally slow, and there had been especial trouble in securing the tents. There was more difficulty in getting supplies at Tampa than elsewhere because of railway congestion.

Charles M. Gandy, the surgeon who was in charge of the medical supply depot in Tampa, said he had been able to fill reasonable requisitions for medical supplies with promptness, but many bulky articles for which substitutes could be had were not supplied. Regular troops were easily satisfied, but the volunteers were exacting. Still there were some delays, and he mentioned one instance of supplies ordered from New York that were not received for two months. He had fitted out the Shafter expedition for Cuba, and thought that in the main the expedition was fairly supplied. This was especially true of the first requisition. Half of the supplies he had on hand had been packed for Cuba, and he had afterwards made a supplementary shipment of two wagonloads. He had afterwards heard that many of those stores came back to Tampa in the hold of the Iriquois. He gave the name of Captain Munson as authority for this latter statement, and he was sure that Captain Munson would testify willingly and fully.

Captain Cartwright, who had been aid to General Kent in the Santiago campaign, said that doubtless some of the men had been hungry at times, but he thought the excitement of battle had sustained them. On the night of July 1 he had half a hardtack for supper and the remaining half the next morning. He thought that under the circumstances the commissary department had been quite efficient in Santiago.

Lieutenant Farnsworth, General Lawton's quartermaster in Santiago, gave the details of forwarding supplies, and Lieutenant Grierson, chief commissary at Tampa, and Captain Thompson, who had held the position at Fernandina, told of the supplies at these two points. Mr. Farnsworth said that for a time it had been impossible to get full rations to the front. Messrs. Grierson and Thompson said the principal complaints they had heard about supplies concerned the bacon furnished.

Major H. S. Thomasson, surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan, who had served in the general hospital at Montauk Point after Aug. 1, said that in August there were 600 patients in the hospital, and that there were often eight in a tent. In the beginning of his service there were not sufficient cots, and some of the men had to sleep on blankets. He had known of but one instance in which hospital refuse was thrown out on the ground beside the tent. There were times when there were not a sufficient number of attendants. As a rule the surgeons were capable, but when he went into the institution there was a sad deficiency in numbers. He had heard no complaint of ill treatment from patients, but there was criticism from outsiders. He thought death was caused by the removal of patients before they were in condition to be moved; yet the removals were made to make places for others who were still sick and who otherwise would not have found a place in the hospital. In one instance he had been told to get 300 ready for removal, but when going through the hospital he had found only 70 fit to be moved, and had demanded a written order. This order he did not get, and therefore removed only the 70. He estimated that from 200 to 500 had been thus prematurely removed.

ONE MIND A MAJORITY.

New York, Oct. 27.—Commissioner Blanchard of the Joint Traffic association, after reading the full text of the decision of the supreme court, said yesterday: "While greatly regretting the decision, it is now the interpreted law of the land and must be loyally observed. It, nevertheless, forcibly illustrates the power which may be exercised by one mind which becomes a majority in the paramount court of the nation. I am not, however, one of the alarmists who believe that railway properties are to be immensely damaged thereby. Our control did not accomplish all its purposes because from the first it encountered the opposition rather than the support of the governmental authorities. Every member of the interstate commerce commission thoroughly well understands that even the most reasonable rates cannot be maintained without railway cooperation and understanding of some sort."

SERIONS FIRE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bristol, Vt., Oct. 26.—The most serious fire that has occurred in this town for twenty-seven years broke out in the grocery store of Ira Stuart in the Union block at 4 o'clock this morning. The entire block and the adjoining post office block were destroyed and other buildings damaged. The total loss is estimated at $50,000. The numerous store keepers who occupied the burned buildings saved about two-thirds of their stock, although one or two firms succeeded in saving only their books. The contents of the post office were saved.

MILL BURNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 26.—Fire has left but a remnant of the Hastings saw mill and 250 men are out of employment. This mill was one of the most complete on the Pacific coast. Very valuable machinery was all destroyed as well as the wharf and the company's mill. The owners are the Royal City Planing Mill company and the loss goes up into hundred of thousands of dollars.

SPENCER IS DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 26.—Thomas Spencer, a weaver, 61 years of age, who was struck by a runaway horse last night, died this morning at the Emergency hospital as the result of the injuries sustained. He leaves a widow and five children.

PALLAS SAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 26.—The British cruiser Pallas sailed this morning for the West Indies.

From Yesterday's Late Editions.

TRIED TO SUICIDE

Desperate Effort of New York Baker

TO COMMIT SUICIDE THIS MORNING.

Was Discovered Unconscious at Arlington Hotel

Frank H. Harzbecker of New York who was to speak before the Bakers' union tonight, attempted suicide this morning by turning on the gas. The clerk at the Arlington hotel found the gas on at 11 and turned it off and found it on again at 11 o'clock and turned it off again. At 3 o'clock the man was unconscious and was taken to St. John's hospital in the ambulance. He is the international secretary of the Bakers' union.

At 4.30 the man was still unconscious.

SUPERIOR COURT

Several Sentences Were Imposed This Afternoon.

ALPHONSE GINGRAS FINED THIRTY DOLLARS.

John J. Maguire Gets One Year.

Shortly before the noon adjournment of superior court, Zepherin Perusse, who appealed from a $15 fine for cruelty to a horse, pleaded guilty and the sentence of the lower court was confirmed.

Alphonse Gingras, who was charged with carnal abuse, the complainant being two months under 16 years of age, pleaded guilty of fornication and was fined $30.

John J. Maguire, a defendant from the lower end of the county, got one year in the house of correction.

The case of Wilton A. Stiles of Bedford for alleged keeping milk below the standard for sale was put on trial this afternoon. He pleaded not guilty and John C. Burke, Esq., of this city appeared for him.

The first witness called in the milk case was Inspector John S. McCaffrey of the state board of health. Witness went to the defendant's farm in Bedford at 6 a. m., on the day of July 18. Went into a barn and found a man milking some cows. In consequence of what he said to the man the latter went into the house and got the defendant who told him to take a sample of the milk, pointing to a barrel almost filled with water in which were several eight-quart cans of milk. Defendant told witness that the milk had been sold to Mr. Heald of Lexington. Defendant then said that the milk was not his but that of his son who was in Boston.

Mr. Heald's wagons came along with Mr Button driving. Mr. Button took a can of milk and poured it into an empty can and back again and witness took a sample of the milk in the can. Witness went into details at great length in the matter of describing his visit to the barn, testifying to each minute detail.

A female assistant of Inspector McCaffrey corroborated his testimony, and the state board's chemist testified that the sample examined by him was below the standard and answered the qualities of watered milk.

For the defence Mr. Stiles stated in beginning that he was formerly an overseer and later superintendent of the Tremont & Suffolk mills of this city and later was superintendent in a Newburyport Cotton mill and was in the employ of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. He went to Bedford some years ago on the doctors orders and has been a farmer ever since. He testified that he had absolutely nothing to do with the farm, his son running the farm and his wife owning it. He had no control over the farm or milk.

THE SPANISH GAME

Is to Obtain Sympathy of Europe.

Admiral Dewey Says People of Northern Philippines are Better Able to Govern Than the Cubans are.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Some apprehension has been manifested in certain quarters as to the possible effect upon the peace commission at Paris of an upheaval in France. It has been suggested that the Spanish cause is in such a shape that the Spanish government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by any chage that can be brought about. Howeecr, it may be stated that in the opinion of the state department here, there is little danger of the situation in Paris becoming so acute as to justify an abandonment of the work of the commission on the ground that the commissioners themselves are in physical danger. It is confidently believed that with the change of the cabinet of France, the present disorder will subside and normal conditions again obtain. It is always possible that the Spanish commissioners, in despair for their failure to force the Cuban debt upon the United States in any shape, may break off the sessions, but this is not regarded as probable. It is suspected that the Spanish program is to trump up as many points of difference as possible, relying upon the sympathy sure to be excited among European nations by their abandonment of each point under compulsion from the American commissioners as a basis for a supreme stand at the end on the Philippines. No one knows officially just what the extent of the United States claim will be as to the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has a much higher opinion of the Philippine people and their capacity for self-government that it is generally supposed. He has represented to the American commissioners that the Philippines of the northern group are, as a rule, intelligent, practicable and (a most surprising statement) far better qualified for self-government than the inhabitants of Cuba. Admiral Dewey is as familiar with the qualification of the Cubans in this respect as almost any naval officer, having had personal experience with the people, so that his statement is bound to have weight with the American commissioners. But with all this he had made no recommendation as to what should constitute the maximum or minimum demands of the Americans and their demands are consequently likely to be based on their original instructions, qualified by any change of opinion the president may have experienced as a result of his western trip.

COMING HOME.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The following cable despatch has been received by the war department:

Manila, Oct. 26. 1898.

To Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport City of Para leaves today for San Francisco via Nagasaki. Large mail. Major Whiple, pay Lieut. Williams, ordnance, on board. Transports Scandia and Condor still in port. The Scandia probably will leave within ten days for San Francisco. Can be utilized freight purposes. Quiet and conditions believed to be improving.

GREAT STORMS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Salonica, European Turkey, Oct. 26.—Terrific storms have swept over Macedonia, doing enormous damage and causing great loss of life. Forty-seven persons and one hundred horses were engulfed in the river Galico and all were drowned.

VESSELS IN DANGER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Oct. 26.—The worst storm in 25 years is raging here. At times the high seas shut out all view of the lighthouse. Hundreds are anxious for the safety of vessels that are now many hours overdue. There is a sixty-miles-an-hour north wind blowing.

RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 26.—The Schuylkill Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia, which does a large business in this city and state, has stopped doing business and will re-insure its risks and retire. The company is solvent and will pay all its losses.

COLLEGE BURNED.

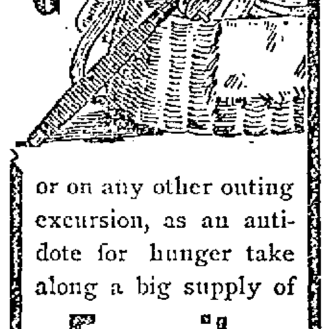
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Ryan, I. T., Oct. 26.—The Ryan College with all its contents, was burned today. Over 200 pupils in the building escaped.

BIG REGISTRATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—There were 120,051 new names added to the registration lists yesterday in the city of Chicago. This makes the total registration 326,-718.



or on any other outing excursion, as an antidote for hunger take along a big supply of

Favorite Milk Biscuit

They'll rest, nourish and satisfy you.

Sold everywhere. Made only by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

BOND ISSUE OUT

The $200,000,000 Now Awarded by Treasury.

THE TEMPORARY CLERKS WILL BE DROPPED.

Highest Allotment of Bonds $4500.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The treasury department has practically completed the issue of the $200,000,000 of three per cent, bonds authorized at the last session of congress and the last of the temporary force of clerks appointed for duty in that connection will be dismissed next Saturday. Whatever else remains to be done will be handled by the permanent treasury force. The highest allotment of bonds to any one subscriber will be $4,500. Subscribers of $4,500 will receive $1,300 each and possibly a few hundred dollars in addition, dependent upon the result of a suit now pending to compel the secretary to issue to subscribers about $500,-000 on subscriptions rejected by the department on the ground that they were irregular.

JESSE JAMES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26.—The trial of Jesse James, son of the noted outlaw for complicity in the Missouri Pacific train robbery Sept. 23, was begun in the criminal court here. Eminent counsel has been retained and a hard legal contest is expected. Many of the best men in the state have come out in young James' behalf. Chief of Police Hayes, declares that he has evidence sufficient to convict James.

MUSTERED OUT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 26.—Light Battery A, and Light Battery B, First regiment artillery, United States Volunteers from Rhode Island, were mustered out of service today at Camp Quonsett by Lieut. Rowan, U. S. A., detailed for that duty and the men are now private citizens again.

BIG BLAZE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 26.—Fire destroyed the lumber mill of George W. Gale of Cambridgeport early this morning. The building which was a two story wooden structure, contained $7000 worth of lumber as well as considerable valuable machinery. The loss is estimated at $30,000, fully insured.

RIPLEY'S OPINION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Sante Fe system says in reference to the supreme court decision against the Joint Traffic association:

"As a lawyer, I do not care to express an opinion as to the law laid down by the supreme court of the United States, but as a matter of equity, I consider the decision an outrage. The treatment of railroads by the government is outrageous. A railroad is either a private corporation or a public corporation. If the former, it should be left alone; if the latter then it should be protected and this the government does not do.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 26.—This morning's session of the 52nd annual meeting of the American missionary association opened with devotional exercises, local business and an address by the Rev. W. H. Thory of Binghamton, N. Y., on "Chinese Missions"

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will

MAKE HENS LAY

like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack, 25 cts. five $1. Large 2 lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

BIDS OPENED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 26.—Bids were opened this forenoon for dredging Narragansetts bay and Providence river and furnishing supplies for the new mortar battery at Fort Greble. The procedure was conducted by Major Lockwood at the United States engineers' office. The bids for dredging are on the basis that there are to be removed, approximately, 2,036,401 cubic yards, giving a channel with a mean depth of 25 feet, 400 feet wide from the ocean to Providence harbor via West passage. The government specifies that the work shall begin by March 1 1899 and be completed by July 1, 1902, a period of about three years. Ten bids were submitted as follows:

W. H. Taylor, Jr., Jersey City, 11¾ cents per cubic yard.

W. H. Beard Dredging Co., New York, 20 ½

International Construction Co., Syracuse, N. Y., 12 ¼.

F. H. Brainerd, New York, 24.

Perkins & O'Brien, New York, 10 8-10.

R. G. and F. S. Packard, New York, 21.

F Clement Shaffer, Richmond, Va, 21 ½

Morris & Cummings' Dredging Co., (Sanford-Ross, incorporated), 12 2-10.

Rittenhouse Moore Dredging Co. Mobile, Ala., 21.

McDonald Dredging Co. New York, 18 ¾.

The bids for supplies for the mortar battery did not excite much interest. They were as follows:

For Roslindale cement at wharf, per barrel, Lawrenceville Cement Co., New York (Breaches brand), 68 cents; Newark and Roslindale Lime and Cement Co, New York (Newark-Roslindale brand), 78¾ cents; Newark and Roslindale Cement Co., New York (Brooklyn Bridge brand), 70 cents.

For broken stone at wharf and in carts S. and E. S. Belding, Hartford, Conn., $1.47 and $1.62; Calvin Tompkins, New York, $1.30¾ and $1.50¾; E. K. Chamberlain, New York, $2.10 and $2.20; Atlas Cement Co., New York, $1.26.

Sand at wharf and at work, J. K. Sullivan, Newport, 90 cents and $1.35.

To realize the heat in coal, buy some of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike St.

SLOAN AGAIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 26.—The Chevely stakes, at New Market today, was won by the Lorillard-Beresford stable's bay colt, Dominie II, ridden by Tod Sloan. The betting was 5 to 4 on Dominie II.

Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Stella, ridden by Sloan, won the second welter handicap of 300 sovereigns. The betting was 5 to 1 against Stella.

Mr. H. C. Whit's Georgic won the Cambridgeshire stakes of 500 sovereigns. There were 26 horses in this race, the betting was 40 to 1 against Georgic, 50 to 1 against Dinna Forget and 50 to 1 against Hawfinch.

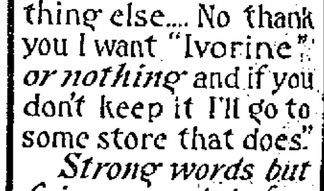
Owing to a bad start, the Prince of Wales Nunsuch, ridden by Sloan; Sir J. Miller's Pinfold and Mr. E. J. Percy's Kopley were left at the post. The betting was 7 to 1 against Nunsuch.

A selling plate for 2 year olds, was won by Mr. Leopold d'Rothschild's Miss Bounce. Ethel, with Sloan up, finished second. The betting was 7 to 2 against Ethel.

The New Nursery plate of 300 sovereigns, was won by Mr. Bonner's Rose Winslow.

The Lorillard-Beresford stable's Manatee, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. The betting was 11 to 12 against Manatee.

"How's that



Ivorine Washing Powder but recommend something else.... No thank you I want "Ivorine" or nothing and if you don't keep it I'll go to some store that does." Strong words but fair ones..... Ask for what you want and get what you ask for!

You get a cake of pure white Glycerine Toilet Soap in every package.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO. GLASTONBURY, CONN.

THE INDIANS QUIET

Outbreak in Minnesota a Protest Against Wrongs.

Trouble Brought on by Whites Who Used the Redskins' Timber and Used Them Harshly.

Washington, Oct. 27.—"The origin of the whole trouble," said Indian Commissioner Jones in discussing the outbreak of Minnesota Indians, "was dissatisfaction of the handling of the Indians' timber, but the immediate cause was irritation at the frequent arrests of Indians for trivial causes, often for no cause at all, taking them down to Duluth and Minneapolis for trial, 200 miles away from their agency, and then turning them adrift without means to return home.

"I have information that there is a regular arrangement between deputy United States marshals and some boarding houses where the courts are located by which the deputies are to bring down delegations of Indians as witnesses in whisky and other cases. This secures fees for the deputies and money for the boarding places. At Brainerd, Minn., while I was going north, I met a party of 20 Indians on their way to court at Duluth, many of whom were of absolutely no value to the case at issue, but whose presence as witnesses would inure to the financial benefit of others.

"The Indians were prompted to their outbreak by the wrongs done them and chafed under unfair treatment. When I reached there they were surly, ugly, defiant, but soon adopted a conciliatory attitude, and finally agreed to negotiate for the surrender of the men wanted. All but two were surrendered. They said they would not allow two men to bring their whole tribe into trouble, and proudly insisted on sending themselves for the two men remaining, Old Bug and his son, to have them turned over to the marshal. They are still out.

"The Indians claimed they had whipped the soldiers and that not one of their own number had received a scratch. They showed several Krag-Jorgensens, taken probably from where the soldiers had the fight, but they did not understand their use. The Indians now will go back to their homes and live peaceably if the whites will treat them fairly, which is very likely, as the whites were thoroughly impressed with the stand taken by the Indians. In this respect the outbreak has taught them a lesson."

Commissioner Jones will recommend a reform in the existing timber methods, either adopting the scheme now practiced at Menominee, Wis., of keeping the timber profits within the tribe itself by having the timber cut by individual Indians, or of advertising a certain portion of the reservation each year to be sold to the highest bidder. The latter system would include both grown and dead ar t down timber, and the timber would have to be cut clean.

TESLA'S LATEST

Will Transmit News Without Wires.

USE OF VOTING MACHINES IN BOSTON.

Edgar Eude Decapitated in the Congo.

New York, Oct. 27.—Nicholas Tesla, the electrician, describes in yesterday's issue of The Electrical Review a possibility in electric power transmission. His inventions for transmitting electricity at high pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at natural sources of power. Probably the most important of these plants is in Niagara Falls, costing over $6,000,000 to install, which supplies electricity to many factories and supplies power for running the trolley lines of Buffalo, 26 miles distant. The announcement is now made that by employing apparatus which he has invented, capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, located at natural sources of power, the current can be conducted to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarified atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; then, at a distant point where the energy is to be used, commercially, to maintain a second terminal at about the same elevation to attract and receive the current and to convey it to earth through special means for transforming and utilizing it. With the article an illustration is presented showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal, giving an estimated pressure of two and a half million volts.

NIKOLA TESLA.

The Electrical Review comments upon Mr. Tesla's novel and startling ideas as follows: "Tesla now proposes to transmit, without the use of any wires, through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream, a tale from the Arabian Nights, but the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described in our present number, make it evident that his work in this field has passed a stage of laboratory experiment, and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world regardless of distance."

USE OF VOTING MACHINES.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The attention of the Republican state committee, the Republican city committee and the board of election commissioners was called yesterday to the alleged unconstitutionality of the use of voting machines, an order for the purchase of four of which now awaits the signature of Mayor Quincy. To test these machines it is proposed to use them in four precincts of the city in the state election. It is claimed that their employment in the election is a breach of the federal laws governing the choice of representatives in congress.

Egbert E. Austin, who had just been released from the New Hampshire state prison, where he served 18 months for pension frauds, was sentenced to a like term in the state prison in Charlestown for a similar offense committed in this state. Austin is charged with obtaining $5 from Herman S. King of Shelburne Falls by pretending that he was acting under the authority of the pension bureau.

In insurance circles in this city it is stated that war insurance risks are again being written. During the past few days, or since the dispute between France and England has been noticeably acute, risks have been taken out on vessels flying the British and French flags. The rate is said to have been one quarter and one eighth of one percent for British vessels bound to other than French ports.

Edgar E. Eude of this city was shot and decapitated by the natives in French Congo. Mr. Eude left a year ago to take charge of the cutting of mahogany on the west coast of Africa for a London firm. He went ashore at Panish with the engineer of the steamer to obtain provisions, when both were attacked by natives and massacred.

A CITY ENJOINED.

Cleveland, Oct. 27.—Judge Rickers of the United States circuit court has granted a temporary injunction restraining the city from dumping river dredgings or other refuse in the lake except by permission of the war department. The city authorities assert that they will carry the case to the supreme court. The injunction, if made permanent at the final hearing, will set an important precedent at all points where it has been customary to dump refuse in navigable waters.

ROBBED A JUDGE'S HOUSE.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27.—The house of Marcus P. Knowlton, associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was robbed last evening of jewelry valued at $1000. The thief entered by a second story window during a pouring rain and while the family were at supper. The jewelry included a gold watch and a number of diamond ornaments belonging to Mrs. Knowlton. It was evidently the work of professionals.

QUESTION OF CUBAN RELIEF.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Clara Barton says in a letter to President McKinley: "If, with the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain, it is now the intention of the government to take charge of the distribution in Cuba and complete the work of relief, it would perhaps be best that the Red Cross retire from the field, lest by remaining it might cause some embarrassment. On the other hand, if it is desired that the Red Cross continue, it will of course be necessary to make adequate preparation. We would therefore respectfully ask that we may be informed concerning the wishes of the government in the matter.

"The inquiry relative to the proposed policy of the government with regard to the administration of relief in Cuba is also prompted by the doubt that has arisen in connection with the disposition of the cargo of the transport, Comal. It is understood that the cargo of this vessel was, in accordance with the expressed wish of the government, to be distributed by the Red Cross, while on the arrival of the ship at Havana it transpired that the instructions given to her commander did not contemplate such a course.

"It is believed that there still exists much suffering in Cuba in those districts where but little, if anything, has been distributed since the raising of the blockade and the opening of the ports. Hence the primary object of this letter is, as already intimated, to inquire whether by the plan adopted the government now contemplates the distribution of supplies itself or whether it is desired that the Red Cross shall continue as the distributing agent of relief in Cuba."

APPROACHING THE END.

Washington, Oct. 27.—There are indications that the peace commissioners in Paris are approaching the end of the consideration of the subject of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish case has been presented with an ability and adroitness that commands the admiration of diplomats without regard to nationality. Even our own officials have been compelled to yield a tribute of respect to the arguments produced, but they have been of no avail in effecting a substantial change in the first attitude of the American commissioners. It is expected here that henceforth, after the courteous intimation has been conveyed to the Spanish commissioners that it is time to regard the Cuban and Porto Rican matters as settled, better progress will be made toward the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

YIELDED TO PERSUASION.

Paris, Oct. 27.—A Madrid correspondent, in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the queen regent have prevailed upon the minister of war, General Correa, to indefinitely postpone his resignation pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, says that they represented to the general that his withdrawal might entail not only the fall of the cabinet, but cause the resignation of certain members of the Spanish peace commission, including Montero Rios, and thereby gravely compromise the issue of the peace negotiations. The net result is that an open crisis seems to have been avoided until the conclusion of the treaty of peace. In any case, this has done away with the necessity for an ad interim government, which was lately suggested as likely to be the only solution of the present difficulties.

HIS FOOT IN THE GRAVE.

Boston, Oct. 27.—By recommendation of the executive council Governor Wolcott pardoned John F. McKay, confined in the Suffolk house of correction for forgery. McKay's four years' sentence would have expired April 22, 1901, but his physical condition was such that he was pardoned without consideration of the merits of his case. He has been in the hospital ever since his commitment, has been compelled to sit in a reclining chair night and day, has frequent fainting attacks, and the prison physician said he could not leave the hospital probably until his sentence expired. His left leg and thigh were amputated, and the physician said further confinement would aggravate his disease.

UNION VETERANS OF MAINE.

Rockland, Me., Oct. 27.—At the fifth annual encampment of the Union Veterans' union officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commander, George M. Lovering of Waterville; first deputy, James Hamilton of Bucksport; second deputy, M. M. Parker of Rockland; surgeon general, J. H. Shannon of Saco; chaplain, J. W. Webster of Newport.

QUARRELLED OVER WHISKEY.

Austin, Nev., Oct. 27.—The reported Indian outbreak at Midas is greatly exaggerated. There is no danger for the present. On the 21st, an Indian named Ballard and a white man named McLeod took a load of hay to Midas; the Indian got drunk and was carrying a bottle of whiskey on the way home. The bottle broke, and the Indian accused McLeod of breaking it. In his anger he cut McLeod about the head and face with a knife, and threatened to kill him. On reaching the river the Indian wanted to borrow a rifle from John Schmalling, saying that he wanted to kill three men. He could not get a rifle and started after McLeod again with the knife. John Schmalling held the Indian while McLeod got away for a time. Later he found McLeod again, and the latter in self-defense gave the Indian a terrible beating. The Indian was placed in jail, and is now in a dangerous condition. The Indians are greatly worked up over the affair, and Ballard's brothers say that they will kill McLeod, but do not threaten others.

The deputy sheriff at Midas asked the governor at Carson for arms and ammunition at the request of the people on the upper Reese river, who fear that the Indians may do mischief. The people in Midas and Austin are not worried over the matter, and there is no apprehension of trouble.

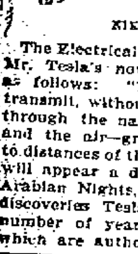
CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.

Washington, Oct. 27.—At Wednesday's session of the convention of the Young Men's Catholic union resolutions were passed expressing a renewal of fealty to the mother church, and congratulating the president and people on the successful termination of the war with Spain, honoring and respecting those who fought so valiantly and mourning the loss of the brave patriots who gave up their lives for their country. A resolution was also adopted calling attention to the small number of Catholic chaplains in the army and navy, and recommending that steps be taken looking to an increase of the same.

The following officers were elected: President, W. T. McGuirl of Brooklyn; first vice president, B. M. Bogan of Rahway, N. J.; second vice president, D. P. Toomey of Boston; secretary and treasurer, E. P. Gallagher of Philadelphia. All of these officers were elected on a ballot cast by the secretary. Mr. Gallagher is the only new officer.

WOUND AROUND A SHAFT.

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 27.—Abraham F. Enos, foreman of the Tiddall Oakum company at Middle Haddam, was killed yesterday by being caught in a belt and wound around the shafting while making changes in a carding machine. He was 54 years of age and single.



The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic. Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere, 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies to embroider pillow covers; work sent to your home; good pay; send reply envelope for particulars and sample. Manhattan Embroidery Co., 128 Water St., New York.

WANTED—Every lady to know that the best place in this city to buy Trimmed Hats of all kinds is at Mlle. Maxime Lapine's, the milliner, 537 Moody street, cor. Race. See her.

WANTED—5000 men and women to know how to obtain a $3.50 pair of shoes for 15c. For particulars inquire at 121 Central street, room 3. Hub. Traders' Co.

AGENTS WANTED—In every town to sell the greatest invention on earth; no experience required. Agents make from $3 to $10 per day. Agents are required to have little capital of $5 to engage with us. Sample worth $1 in gold to every household. Sample by mail prepaid for only one dollar. Apply to the Turcotte Findler, manager, 176 Merrimack street, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Active solicitors wanted everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. Tells all about the Philippines, Dewey the man and Dewey the hero, with an official history of our war with Spain. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book, low prices, big profits. Agents making $50 to $30 a week. Freight paid; credit given. Drop all trashy, unofficial war books. Outfits free. Address F. T. Barber, Sec'y, 854 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WORK WANTED—Washing, ironing and house work wanted by Mrs Brendel, 236 Plain street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their old felt hats dyed and blocked in the latest shapes at the Hat Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street, up stairs.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. T. T. Hicks, Room 34, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Prof. P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT BLUSH OF YOUTH, soft, delicate skin? Use Noonen's Roman Secret. At all drug stores. A. W. Dow, A. E. Moor, agent for Lowell, corner of Gorham and Appleton streets.

LADIES' ATTENTION—Free term of dress cutting to any lady getting up a class for the winter season in any of the surrounding towns or at the Lowell Dress Cutting School, 370 Central street. Apply or address at once, M. J. Greaves, principal, brick block near Opera house. Single lessons 50c. Teachers sent to ladies' homes.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 751 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $16 a month. Apply at 518 High street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 282 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A first class confectionery store on one of the principal streets doing a good cigar, tobacco and fruit trade. Owner having other business is obliged to sell. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—Near Wilder and Middlesex streets, 2 story house; all modern improvements. Good location. Price $3100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, cottage house of 7 rooms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—11 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 250 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Shaw street, 2 tenement house, good sized lot of land. Price $2250. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 174 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—All kinds of boarding and lodging houses and at all prices, large and small, corp. and street, at G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 158 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Varnum avenue, good large house and barn, lots of fruit, 7 acres of land. Price and terms to suit you. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 50x80, on a 60 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100. Also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1128 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 35c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street and city line, 20 acres of land; lots of wood and timber, and lots of good tillage land. This is a bargain. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

THE LOWELL Cycle Co. will send for your wheel, store and clean it for the winter. 23 Post Office ave.

CONSULT MADAM CLENDENING, scientific palmist. Advice on love, business, marriage, tells past and future, also locates diseases, etc. 166 Appleton street.

RENT PAYS FOR HOME.
WILL BUY or build for you both house and lot; comparatively nothing required down. For particulars call or write AMERICAN INVESTORS' CO., 137 Central St., Lowell. Office hours 2 to 8 p. m.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 165 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees, and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

The winter season will
soon be here—
Will it find you
prepared—Sleighs
all ready for use?
We know you are busy
So telephone us to
look them over
and put
them in safe
condition.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY, WORTHEN STREET.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) R. Gerrais

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Mill, Stable
Carriage
And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 20,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. Beware of dangerous imitations. $1 per box, small box 50c. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

BAY STATE
Dye House
Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.
Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the
BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.
and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
345 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight. (Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)
MONEY TO LOAN
At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

DR. DONEHUE DENTIST

IF
PETER WATSON
Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.
Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from
52 to 60 Charles St.
465 Lawrence St.
Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Sts.

18 BALES OF
Horse Blankets
Manufacturers Samples and Odd Lots at One-third Discount, on Sale in Our Basement.—Bargain Department.

STABLE BLANKETS.
All strapped, ready for use, with webbing circingles attached.
Good stock, lined with burlap, worth $1.25, at 98c. each. Plain and checked lined with duck, worth $1.75, at $1.25 each. Extra heavy and strong Blankets, worth $2, at $1.50 each. Best quality heavy woolen Blankets, worth $3, at $2 each.

STREET BLANKETS.
Cut-out and strapped ready for use. Good quality plain and plaid, worth $2.00, at $1.50 each. Heavy quality plaid, 8 lbs., 84x90, worth $3, at $2 each. Heavy quality plaid, 9 lbs., 90x96, worth $4, at $2.50 each. Fawn color, wool, 10 lbs., 90x96, worth $6, at $4.50 each. All Wool Plaids, 5 lbs., 76x84, worth $4, at $3 each. All Wool Plaids, 7 lbs., 84x90, worth $6, at $4 each. All Wool Fancy Plaids, 7 lbs., 84x90, worth $7, at $5 each.
All horse owners will find it to their great profit to buy their horse coverings from us, as these are all just as good as regular goods, but being an odd lot, samples and some slightly soiled, they were purchased by us at a big discount, enabling us to give extra good values for small money.

Fall Business in Full Swing.
The tide of Fall Business is now at its flood at our store and we are grandly prepared for it. We are stocked with the choicest and best of the world's Millinery, presenting a completeness and variety never before approached by us. Our prices are also equally important factors in producing this great activity, because they are the lowest that can possibly be quoted for goods of equal quality and merit and forcibly illustrate our well known policy, "Not to be Undersold by any House in the city.
HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS.
169 MERRIMACK STREET.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!
Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.
Bargains in All Departments This Week.
Banner Market
Prescott Street.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK
Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Chrisanthemum Will Be November's Queen.

Flower Shows in the Great Cities of America Will Crown the Fall Festivities.

New York.—There is always an intense interest in the great flower shows of the year, which, beginning early in November, continue throughout the month in the various cities of the country. They are the first evidences that connoisseurs have of the advances made by the great gardeners during the past season. Each year there are promises of new chrysanthemums and new orchids, and as a rule these are fulfilled, but the new specimens of rare value and marked improvement are few and far between. Perhaps we will have them at the flower shows this year either in New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, where the greatest exhibitions will take place.

While the yearly flower show hospitably provides space for the roses and violets and orchids and carnations that beg admittance at its doorway, it is chiefly an exhibition of the flaunting glory of the chrysanthemum, which rules the floral world of autumn with the uncompromising scepter of despotic power. Nobody wants a rose in November. The modest violet is too conspicuously modest to seem in harmony with the vigorously self-assertive weather. The carnation is too uniformly regular to suit the gray and gold days of the month that changes with every wind that blows. The orchid is too ethereal and the lily of the valley lacks the charm of autumnal coloring.

But the chrysanthemum rules its hour in masterful supremacy. It defiantly dares criticism. It flings its jagged petals into the face of popular opinion and conquers by the very force of its sturdy obstinacy. Its purple and fine linen are interwoven with the colors that greet the rise of the sun and that follow in its retinue across the western sky. Each year adds to its size and each year increases its fascinating glamour. Men and women bow to its will and tuck its gaudy badges into the buttonhole of a coat lapel and merge its gayety into the general festivity of a wedding procession.

The chrysanthemum is older than the civilization of America, thousands of years older. It grew in the far east of the older continent centuries before the Spanish ships carried the Genoese navigator to the portal of a western world. It raised its shaggy head in far-off China and Japan in days too remote to reckon the blossoming of the first seed.

The chrysanthemum is first mentioned in the floral lore of England in 1754, when it was introduced by Chinese traders and nurtured by the famous horticulturist, Miller of Chelsea. The flower, however, did not thrive in its transplanted home and apparently left no traces of its early efforts at dissemination, for fifty years later it was reintroduced into the British Islands through French channels. The blossom that came from Marseilles revived no memory of the earlier Chinese flower in English minds. A discussion arose as to its name and botanical antecedents and the result was the musical title of chrysanthemum, the Greek "gold-flower."

The beautiful jagged blossom soon grew discontented with the limited soil of the older world and longed for fresh conquests with the ardor of the boyish emperor of an earlier time. It inveigled its seeds into the stock that filled the hulls of trading ships in the preliminary quarter of the present century and soon thrust its gorgeous head haughtily above the quieter buds of the old-fashioned gardens that bloomed in stately elegance in the days when Madison was president.

The soil of America is particularly adaptable for the production of mammoth chrysanthemums and it easily stands first among the nations even of the orient in its successful growth of the large flower. Seeds speedily ripen in the dry clear atmosphere of autumn and the blossoms frequently measure ten inches in diameter. So rapidly did the chrysanthemum grow into popular favor in the United States that it became necessary in 1889 to organize a national society for the study and propagation of the fascinating blossom. The association aims "to supervise the dissemination of new varieties of chrysanthemums; to prevent the introduction to commerce of poor or worthless specimens; to insure correct nomenclature; to stimulate the formation of local societies and to encourage better methods of culture." There is also affiliated with the National Chrysanthemum Society a national rose as well as a national carnation organization.

JAPAN'S CHRISANTHEMUM

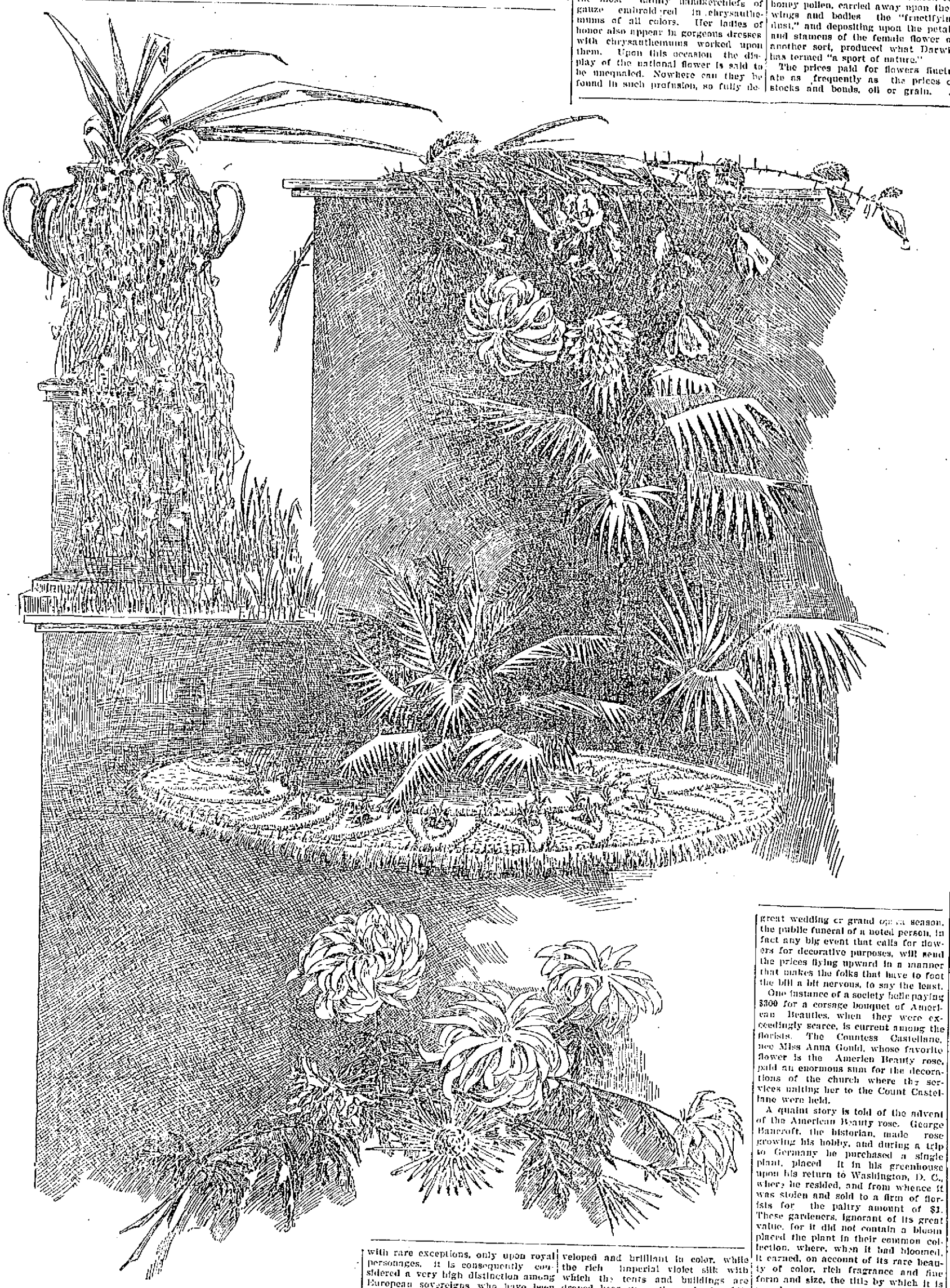
James Morton, who has spent years in the culture of the chrysanthemum and is the national authority on its culture and history has written the following concerning its oriental status:

There are good reasons for supposing that the chrysanthemum was cultivated with much devotion by the gardeners of both China and Japan for centuries before its importation into Europe. A well known traveller in those countries tells us in one of his works that "so great a favorite is the chrysanthemum with the Chinese gardeners that no persuasion will deter them from its culture, and they will frequently resign their situations rather than be forbidden by their employers to grow it." In support of this statement he relates the experience of an English resident in that country, who, without the slightest interest in the plant was compelled to allow his native gardener the pleasure of cultivating it solely on that account. The Chinese often train the chrysanthemum into curious and fantastic forms, such as pagodas, horses, stags, ships, etc. Another peculiar method of culture practiced at Chenyuen, where it is extensively cultivated, is the grafting of cuttings into stout stems of Artemisia Indica as a stock. Among the Japanese the chrysanthemum is no less prized than in China, and they display great skill in its culture, calling it the Queen of Flowers. At the most popular of the Japanese festivals the people display effigies of their traditional heroes constructed of massive chrysanthemum blossoms, Benkei, the Japanese Hercules, appearing gorgeously apparelled in white, yellow and purple pompons.

In many other ways the Chinese and Japanese reveal their love for this plant, but probably in no more apparent and lasting manner than by applying the talent of their most skillful artists to portray its fair form and vivid coloring on their pottery and household fabrics, as well as in numberless illustrated books and pamphlets.

In Japan the Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum is the most distinguished decoration of the empire. It was founded in 1870, and consists of a star and collar hung around the neck by a riband, the whole work being in gold, silver and enamels. Bestowed, with rare exceptions, only upon royal personages, it is consequently considered a very high distinction among European sovereigns who have been wearers of this mark of the Mikado's favor. The chrysanthemum, or "kiku," as it is called in Japan, is also one of the crest badges of the imperial family, and is used as an official seal. The hilts of the swords forged by the Emperor Go Toba, who ascended the throne in 1186, had the kiku figured upon them.

The chrysanthemum season in Japan is looked forward to with much pleasure, and the different communities manifest the greatest enthusiasm in its culture. A certain day is set apart as a festival, when all turn out to pay due homage to their national emblem, the many-hued chrysanthemum. During their blooming period the gardens of all the prominent florists present an exhibition of great beauty. Each evening for many weeks the notables of rank, as well as the peasants in holiday attire join in the happy festivities. The fetes are always held in the evenings and the grounds are beautifully illuminated, presenting a scene brilliant beyond description. His Majesty also opens his gardens at the imperial palace on this grand fete day. All the highest native officials and foreign residents of distinction are present, and invitations are highly prized and much sought after. It is one of the few occasions when the Empress is to be seen in public. She delights in having the most dainty handkerchiefs of gauze embroidered in chrysanthemums of all colors. Her ladies of honor also appear in gorgeous dresses with chrysanthemums worked upon them. Upon this occasion the display of the national flower is said to be unequaled. Nowhere can they be found in such profusion, so fully developed and brilliant in color, while the rich imperial violet silk with which the tents and buildings are draped bear upon them the heraldic kiku in all its pristine loveliness. As the day draws to a close the people return to their homes to complete the slow process of intoxication by drinking saki, into which are thrown the blooms of chrysanthemums, which, they suppose, will preserve them from evil the coming year.



SOME FLOWER SHOW DESIGNS FOR THIS FALL.

PRICES OF FLOWERS.

Several years ago a number of rose growers paid $10,000 to John Bennett of Shepperdtown, England, for the stock of the famous Bennett rose, and since that time fortunes have been made and lost on it, for, upon removing it to this country, it flourished finely for a while, but soon developed bad qualities supposed to be produced by the change of climate.

The fact that flowers are bred and cross-bred in pretty much the same manner as animals is another statement that few people would credit. Among those whose business brings them in daily contact with flower growers the experiment is a familiar one. Nature produced "hybrids" through the agency of bees and other insects that, upon entering the male flower of one sort, in their search for honey pollen, carried away upon their wings and bodies the "fructifying dust," and depositing upon the petals and stamens of the female flower of another sort, produced what Darwin has termed "a sport of nature."

The prices paid for flowers fluctuate as frequently as the prices of stocks and bonds, oil or grain. A great wedding or grand opera season, the public funeral of a noted person, in fact any big event that calls for flowers for decorative purposes, will send the prices flying upward in a manner that makes the folks that have to foot the bill a bit nervous, to say the least.

One instance of a society belle paying $300 for a corsage bouquet of American Beauties, when they were exceedingly scarce, is current among the florists. The Countess Castellane, nee Miss Anna Gould, whose favorite flower is the American Beauty rose, paid an enormous sum for the decorations of the church where the services uniting her to the Count Castellane were held.

A quaint story is told of the advent of the American Beauty rose. George Bancroft, the historian, made rose growing his hobby, and during a trip to Germany he purchased a single plant, placed it in his greenhouse upon his return to Washington, D. C., where he resided, and from whence it was stolen and sold to a firm of florists for the paltry amount of $1. These gardeners, ignorant of its great value, for it did not contain a bloom placed the plant in their common collection, where, when it had bloomed, it earned, on account of its rare beauty of color, rich fragrance and fine form and size, the title by which it is now known.

Mrs. Timkins was taking her son to school for the first time, and after impressing the schoolmaster with the necessity of his having a thorough good education, finished up by saying: "And be sure he learns Latin."

"But, my dear madam," said the schoolmaster, "Latin is a dead language."

"All right," said Mrs. Timkins; "he'll want it. He's going to be an undertaker."

Oatmeal is more largely used for food purposes in New South Wales than in any other part of Australia.

ROSE LORE.

The Story of the Sweetest Flower That Blows.

In commerce the rose has not been without value. The most delightful commercial product of the rose is that known as the "Attar of Persia and India." Although the production of attar was discovered in Persia, the industry has nearly died out there to spring up in extensive rose farms in Turkey; and about Kazanlik, on the southern slope of the Balkans, close to the Shipka, or wild rose pass, famous in the history of the Russia-Turkish war.

The rose growing belt is situated at an average altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea and comprises seventy miles in length and ten miles in width. Since the emancipation of the Balkan provinces the manufacture of this exquisite perfume has become a great industry in Bulgaria and has been taken up in a large scale even in Germany. The ancestor of all, the rose of Damascus, furnishes the greater number of blossoms. The white musk rose is used, and a pink damask, but the dark red variety outnumbers them all. A fine attar is produced from roses grown in Cashmere. The attar is expensive, because it requires an enormous quantity of blossoms to distill even a few drops.

It is claimed that it was discovered by the favorite wife of Jehan Ghir, through whose garden ran a canal of rose-water. On the surface the Begum discovered a few drops of the precious attar or oil floating.

Even rose-water has its value and may be also included among the luxuries.

The hundred-leaved rose, a variety well known to the ancients and originally found in the Caucasus, is also used to make rose-water and a medicinal syrup. A mild astringent syrup is made from the petals of the French rose. The petals of the tea rose, a species of roisette, with a very fine fragrance, are used in China for flavoring teas.

A vinegar made from roses is used for headaches; a conserve of roses and sugar is given medicinally to children. The fruit or hip is also used that way, while on the Continent dried hips are used in the culinary concoctions such as soups.

The first cultivated rose is said to have been planted in Britain in A. D. 1629. The wild rose is a native of Britain, and grows abundantly. In the time of Edward III., 1334, a gold coin was made, called a rose-noble, because on one side of it the form of a rose was impressed.

In classical time there was a recondite significance connected with the rose. The statue of Diana of Ephesus was covered with roses and bees. It is connected by Dante with the ineffable "Light of the Shekinah," while he terminates the Paradise with the rose-cross.

The Rosicrucians, brothers of the rosy-cross, a secret order, used for their emblem the crucified rose. In ancient times, when secret meetings were held, men used to wear a chaplet of roses on their heads. Later on the forms of roses were painted and carved on the ceilings of rooms, or halls where feasts were given, when everything connected with them was kept secret. From that custom came the expression "sub-rosa" or "under the rose," which means that nothing is to be revealed.

There is a fabled story that Cupid gave a rose to the god of silence as a bribe to prevent him from betraying the affairs of Venus, and that in this way the rose became the symbol of silence.

Among the ancients the rose became the symbol of modesty, of joy, of gladness and of grief. It crowned the reveler, it graced the garland of the lover and shed its beauty and its fragrance upon the dead after life's fitful fever closed.

In mythology we find that the rose was Venus' own flower. It is also associated with Bacchus, for we read of chaplets of roses crowning the heads of those who indulged in Bacchanalian orgies. Classic myths and mediaeval lore afford a wealth of beautiful legends connected with the rose, which assure us that it has been a favorite ever since it became known.

In Shakespeare we find seventy or more mentions of the rose in the plays, and in the fifty-fourth sonnet the rose is described as truth. In his time it was considered the queen of flowers. In Romeo and Juliet we read, "remnants of pack-thread and old cakes of roses were thinly scattered to make up a show." In Twelfth Night, "by the roses of the spring, by honor, truth and everything, I love thee so." There are few poets who have not given graceful and honorable mention of the rose.

The Latin poet, Horace, even though he often alludes to the myrtle bush, the vine-wreathed elm, the olive thickets, the thick-woven shade of the laurels, the violet bed, the tall, spreading pine, the white-leaved poplar, the coronal of rosemary, the rugged oak, does not omit the rose; "while the odors of Syrian nard and the rose breathe sweet from locks tipped, and just tipped with Time's snows."—Ode 11. "Then strew freely the roses." "With locks all dropping balm on roses laid," and many other poetical illusions. Although the rose is the emblem of silence its sphere touches all nations, its mission touches all hearts, all joys, all sorrows. Much there is of history and sentiment in the heart of the rose.

It is the flower of compliment and ever breathes its own sweet language in beauty and perfume.

WAR RESTRICTIONS

It is perhaps not generally realized that the game of war is hedged round by as many restrictions as a boxing contest under Queensberry rules. These regulations, which are under the sanction of all the civilized countries of the world, are designed to insure fair play for the combatants.

When it is intended to bombard a place, due notice should be given so that all women and children may be removed to a place of safety; and every care must be taken to spare churches and hospitals, as well as all charitable or educational buildings.

All chaplains, doctors and nurses are protected in every possible way, and are not to be taken prisoners or in any way injured.

Any soldier robbing or mutilating an enemy is liable to be shot without trial, and death is the penalty for wounding or killing a disabled man.

The bodies of the enemy are to be carefully searched before burial, and any articles found on them which might lead to their identification are to be sent to the proper quarters.

Explosive bullets must not be used and quarter must be given the enemy, whether he asks for it or not. In an attack on the enemy there must be no concealment of the distinctive signs of the regiments. Poisoning drinking water is strictly forbidden.

"What does the Dairymen's Association want protection from?"

"Why, from the water works company's rates."—Chicago Record.

Tramp—Called ter' see, lady, if I could do sum work fer ye.

Kind Lady—What can you do?

Tramp—I'm a sort of dentist, mum, I want ter advertise, so I'll put a set of teeth into a good pie for nothing.—Town and Country Journal.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—6:13; sets, 4:43.
Moon sets—5:20 a. m.
High water—10 a. m.; 10:46 p. m.

Fair weather seems certain Friday, and cooler in the morning, followed by rising temperature, with variable winds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR ANNUAL OFFER.

A coal hod and shovel with a pound of Tea; 10 pounds of Granulated Sugar $1. Dickson Bros. Tea store, 68 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade Piano.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred Cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins, 273 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

I can save you money on buying your watches and clocks, Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Special sale of full sized street ash cans with covers at the Thompson Hardware Co.'s.

The Lowell district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association met in Tyngsboro yesterday and adopted resolutions on the death of the late John F. Williams.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

The annual reception to the members and friends of the Lowell Young Men's Christian association will be held at the Y.M.C.A. building this evening. Mr. Archie Leon French, the polyphonic imitator, impersonator and ventriloquist, will give an evening's entertainment. There will be a gymnastic exhibition after the entertainment. Light refreshments will be served. The Lyceum orchestra will furnish music.

POLITICAL NOTES.

KNOX ASSAILED.

The Fall River Globe cannot pass unnoticed Congressman Knox's allusion to mill operatives earning $9 a week and his defence of the 10 per cent. cut-down in congress. It says:

Congressman Knox of the Lawrence district is candidate for reelection. He represents a cotton manufacturing constituency, and it would be natural to suppose that he would at least have a long distance acquaintance with the economy of that industry; be able to make a fairly accurate guess at the average wages of the mill operatives among his constituents, even if he didn't take the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual facts by consulting the official statistics and have a general knowledge of the effect which the present low wage schedule has had upon the material interest and social condition of the workers.

Such however, doesn't seem to be the fact, judging by some statments which Knox has been making on the stump in his bailiwick. It is to be expected that with such a bad case as the collapse of the republican prosperity program has forced the spell-binders of that party to defend, that they would resort to fiction more or less to bolster up their argument. Mr. McKinley, himself, has in his recent speeches out West, set them the example in that line. Nevertheless one cannot but wonder at the ignorance or audacity, whatever you will, of the Lawrence statesman telling his cotton factory constituents, who know better and have occasion to realize the fact bitterly that the average wage paid to the operatives in the mills of this state is $9 a week.

Had he taken the pains to consult the reports of the state bureau of labor statistics before thus insulting the intelligence of the people, he would have found that average wages before the recent cut-down was but $6.43, and in this computation is included salaries of overseers and other high priced employes. But that isn't all that the badly informed Candidate Knox doesn't know. This is evident from the fact that in explaining and excusing the 10 per cent. prosperity cut-down of last spring, he coolly declares that this imposed no hardship on those who were obliged to submit to the scalping.

Well can the Lawrence Register afford to drop the sarcastic remark that "It is charitable to believe that Knox is not familiar with his subject." At the same time it would seem that this very unfamiliarty with matters of such vital concern in his own district, ought to be sufficient to determine the voters there to elect him to stay at home that he may have the opportunity to get better posted.

Says the Lawrence Tribune: "The gold standard and a republican administration have brought about reduced wages in one of New England's chief industries. In the face of this testimony, people are not going to be frightened by the cry of free silver.

AT THE ALTAR RAIL.

At the altar Harry Keldar of Midvale, Neb., recently refused to marry Miss Genevieve Ransom because he smelled cigarettes on her breath. Like many another society girl, Miss Ransom used to indulge occasionally with her girl friends. Keldar discovered the fact some time before the date set for the wedding and said he couldn't stand it. So Miss Ransom promised to smoke no more.

But shortly before the hour set for the marriage ceremony one of the bridesmaids offered her a cigarette. The young lady couldn't resist. So she smoked just once more. A few moments later she stood beside the groom in her parents' drawing room. The house was filled with guests. As the clergyman commenced the ceremony Keldar sniffed suspiciously. Then he leaned forward with his face close to the bride's. "You've been smoking again!" he exclaimed.

Miss Ransom vouchsafed no reply. Without another word Keldar turned and walked out of the house. The bride fainted. The groom's friends hurried out to bring him back, but Keldar wouldn't go. Nor would Miss Ransom have accepted him had he changed his mind. The match has been declared off.—Midvale (Neb.) Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

... DENTIST 81 KIRK ST.

IMPORTANT LETTERS

RELATING TO THE HEALTH OF CITY.

The board of health has called the attention of Governor Wolcott to the danger of the spread of typhoid fever through the return of convalescing soldiers. The result is the following circular sent to all boards of health:

Office of the State Board of Health, State House.

Boston, Oct. 20, 1898.

To the Board of Health:

The state board of health deems it desirable that special precautions be taken during the present season to prevent the occurrence of typhoid fever in the cities and towns of the commonwealth. The present season of the year is the time at which typhoid fever is peculiarly liable to occur and there are special reasons why it becomes necessary to be more than ordinarily vigilant this year. The return to the different cities and towns of many soldiers suffering with, or convalescing from attacks of typhoid fever, renders it a matter of importance to provide that great care is taken that no infection shall be allowed to reach the water supplies of the state, either private or public.

Hence the board has deemed it a proper precaution to issue this circular which was prepared for similar puposes in 1896. Should further copies be needed, they will be forwarded to any local board on application to the secretary, 141, State House, Boston, Mass.

Respectfully yours,
—S. W. Abbott, Secretary.

Supt Whitcomb has sent out the following circular:

Office of Supt. of Schools,
October 25th, 1898.

To Masters and Principals:

1. The board of health proposes henceforth to notify me, and so enable me to notify you, when danger from infection is past, in cases of pupils kept from school on account of contagious diseases. Excluded pupils can therefore be readmitted only on receipt by you of a notice from me.

2. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are very prevalent just now, and I suggest that you aid the board by noting closely all suspicious cases which come under your observation, by excluding those who should be excluded, without waiting for a notice from me or to the board all doubtful or suspicious cases.

Very truly yours,
—A. K. Whitcomb.

MATRIMONIAL.

BRACKETT—FITZGERALD.

Mr. Guy W. Brackett of Providence R. I., was married last night at 7 o'clock to Miss Grace Mae Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald, at the home of the bride's parents in Tewksbury. Rev. A. E. Reynolds performed the ceremony. The bride's attendants were Misses Leona Fitzgerald and Miss Louise Bailey of Andover, sister and cousin of the bride, respectively. The best man was William Palmer and the maid of honor was Miss Edith Forrestall.

CHAMBERLAIN—YEOMAN.

A brilliant society event was the wedding of Mr. Charles E. Chamberlain and Miss Maud L. Yeoman, two well known young residents of this city. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 61 Plain street. Rev. George F. Kenngott officiated. The bride's attendants were Miss Eva Yeoman, sister of the bride, who was bridesmaid, and Mr. William R. Yeoman, brother of the bride, best man. The bride was becomingly dressed in a costume of white muslin and carried bride's roses. The bridesmaid wore white over pink and carried pink roses. A reception to the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties was held after the ceremony.

CASEY—LYNCH.

At the parsonage of St. Peter's church, Mr. Charles Casey and Miss Annie Lynch were united in matrimony last evening at 6.30 o'clock by Rev. Fr. McDonough.

Miss Emma Lynch, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and Mr. James Ganley was best man.

The bride was dressed in white Swiss muslin over pink silk and carried bride roses. The bridesmaid wore a dress of white muslin and carried roses. A reception was given after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 40 Wamesit street.

OLIVER—CALHOUN.

Rev. D. A. MacPhie pronounced the words which join men and women for life over another happy couple. They were Mr. George Oliver and Miss Margaret Calhoun, the groom a prominent resident of Rockburn, P. Q. The wedding took place at the bride's home, 131 Church street and was witnessed by a number of friends.

HUTCHINSON—ENGLAND.

One of the prettiest of the October weddings was that which took place last evening at the beautiful home of Senator George E. Putnam, 26 Read street, Centralville, the bride being Miss Annie England, a sister of Mrs. George E. Putnam and the groom, Mr. George E. Hutchinson, a popular young business man of Fitchburg, Mass.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the Kirk street Congregational church in the presence of relatives and friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lizzie England and the best man was Mr. Harry L. Griffin of Boston. The ushers were Fred H. Putnam, Harry S. Griffin and Fred Ward Coburn of Boston.

The house was tastefully decorated by Patten & Roberts and the ceremony was performed under an arch of hydrangeas and autumn leaves, surmounted by two doves. The bride was charmingly attired in pearl silk with white satin trimming and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid wore light blue silk and carried daybreak pinks.

Sidney R. Fleet presided at the piano during the ceremony and reception and D. L. Page served a dainty supper. From 7 to 9, the happy young couple received the congratulations of their friends and on the late train started on their honeymoon, after which they will reside in Fitchburg. They were the recipients of many costly gifts.

DUGGAN—BURGOYNE.

It was a very pretty wedding that occurred in Belvidere yesterday afternoon in which two well known members of the Immaculate Conception parish—Mr. Hugh F. Duggan and Miss Catherine Burgoyne—were the contracting parties.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The wedding ceremony was performed at the rectory of the Immaculate Conception church, the pastor Rev. William D. Joyce, O.M.I., officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Louise Riley and the best man was Mr. Michael Higgins. The bride wore a beautiful wedding dress and carried a large bouquet of roses. Following the ceremony, a reception was held at 110 Concord street where Mr. and Mrs. Duggan will reside. There they received the congratulations of their many friends and a wedding dinner was served by the D. L. Page company. The wedding gifts were handsome, the collection embracing elegant furniture, dining room set and silverware.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Duggan started on their wedding tour and will first visit Washington. The groom is one of the prominent business men of the city. He has conducted a grocery store on Concord street for many years past and enjoys the confidence of his friends and neighbors. The bride is well known to members of the Immaculate Conception parish and has always been identified with parish work.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Dorcas Temple, Rathbone Sisters, entertained the following grand officers last night: Grand Chief Anna J. Harvey of Taunton, District Deputy Grand Chief R. Emily Little of Charlestown, Grand Junior Fannie W Eaton of Brockton, and Past Grand Chief Florence J. Danforth of Lowell.

Twenty-five applications were received at the meeting of Court L. J. Smith, Junior Foresters, on Tuesday night. A large delegation will go to Lawrence in two weeks to assist in instituting a new junior court there.

CLAN GRANT

HAS AN ENJOYABLE HALLOWE'EN PARTY.

Clan Grant, No. 151, managed a hallowe'en party in Manchester Unity hall last night that proved an all around success. The concert program included: Piano solo, James Hounsell; remarks, Chief Moir; violin solo, John J. Quinn; song and dance (specialty) Messrs. Howard and Hall, comedians; trio, Miss Liberty and Willmott Brothers; reading, Miss Helen Thomas. James Hounsell was the pianist.

Dancing followed the concert and lasted until midnight. Committee of arrangements: Chief, George Moir; clansmen, D. Kinghorn, secretary; R. Houston, treasurer; J. S. Hastings, George Campbell, James W Gregg, John Grant, George Gordon, S J. Gregg; floor director, William A. Hastings; aids, Emory Miller; A. A. Cutting; reception committee, George Moir, chief; J W. Gregg, J. S. Hastings, W. Chisholm, D. B. Turnbull.

FOOT BALL.

The Lowell High vs. Wakefield High football game arranged to be played on the fair grounds yesterday afternoon did not come off. It was entirely due to the unfavorable weather that the game was not played, as the boys received a special despatch earlier in the morning, stating that the Wakefield team would not come.

CELTICS WILL ENTERTAIN

The Celtic club will entertain four of its members who are in the Sixth regiment.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

M. J. SHARKEY & CO.
44 CENTRAL ST. LOWELL.
Fire, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance in the leading companies. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1.30, and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Drop a postal if unable to call.

Y. M. C. I. FESTIVAL

Grand Jubilee Fete Was Held Last Night.

A FINE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM WAS PRESENTED.

The Affair Was a Grand Success.

The Jubilee Festival of the Y.M.C.I. in Associate hall last evening was a joyous event in which nearly one thousand young people participated.

The hall was crowded, the weather apparently not interfering with the attendance. The entertainment feature was sufficient in itself to attract a large audience for it embraced selections by some of the best local talent.

The national colors were profusely displayed around the stage, the setting of which was very pretty. Potted plants were banked along the front and sides of the platform. The orchestra played the opening selection and then followed a piano solo by Mr. John J. Conlan. Mrs. Hugh Walker sang a beautiful soprano solo and Henry Carroll, who possesses a remarkably fine voice, was heard in a solo that pleased immensely.

It was a very well selected solo that Miss Nano Gallagher sang, and it merited the generous applause that followed. There was a selection by the quartette, Messrs. Haggerty, Martin, Boulger and Murphy. Miss Adelaide Sullivan sang sweetly and Baby Tyrrell danced herself into the favor of the audience. Miss Lauretta Roark and Daniel J. Donahue, Esq., were applauded for their well rendered solos.

Following the entertainment there was dancing which all enjoyed. Several tables were arranged around the hall and they did a thriving business. The flower, candy, and lemonade tables were far in the lead. They were well officered and Messrs. Rountree and Burns and the young ladies who were in charge of the affair deserve great credit.

The tables were in charge of the following:

Lemonade: Chairman, John Burns; secretary, Miles Reagan; matron, Mrs. Bernard Burns; assistants, Mrs. Frank Burns, Misses Annie Murphy, Lizzie Henry, Nellie Connors, Annie Walsh, Bridget McCabe, Rose Masterson, May Welch, Isabella Welch, Nellie Gormley, Mary Berry, Katie Nolan, Katie Haggett, Katie Lee, Maggie Lee, Bridget Roark, Jennie Roark, Mary Constantine, Nellie Dillon, Katie Keefe, Norah Fox, Nellie Tighe, Annie Welch, Nellie Purcell, Catherine McNamara, Annie McPherson, Maggie Tully, Mary Leary, Delia Leary, Nellie Daley, Annie King, Jennie King, Julia Barry, Mary McGrath, Annie Boulger, Annie Flemings, Alice Burns, Rose Lee, Annie Burns, Lulu Murphy, Lizzie Murphy and Mrs. Elizabeth Welch.

Flower and candy: Chairman A. E. Rountree; matron, Miss Mary McDermott; assistants, Miss Emma Wood, Bella Fee, Dollie McDermott, Margaret Roark, Etta McDermott, Josie O'Mara, Maggie O'Mara, Kate Hickey, Emma Teague, Nellie McGrade, Annie Gookin, Catherine Fitzgerald, Margaret McDermott, Catherine Dolan, Lauretta Roark, Mary Crotty, Katie McDonald, May Costello, Alice Teague, Lillian Farley, Mary Conway, Agnes Maguire, May Maguire, Martha Holden, Catherine O'Connell, Mamie Pevey, Nellie Lynch, Annie Ryan, Lena Lawson, Annie Shaughnessy, Annie Conway, Nellie Maloney, Nellie Sheehan, Jennie Doherty, Theresa Eagan, and Katie McCaffrey.

The success of the affair is due largely to the earnest efforts of the following committee together with those who co-operated with them:

General manager, Daniel J. O'Brien; assistant general manager, Miles Reagan; floor marshal, Walter F. King; assistant floor marshal, Arthur J. McHugh; chief aid, William McGovern; aids, Hugh Farley, Charles Smith, Martin Crowe, John Carroll, James Burns, Daniel McElholm, Joseph Meaney, Michael Carey, John T. Buckley, Chris. McSorley, John Murray, Thomas McGlan, Patrick Mooney, Thomas Finnerty, John Flanagan, Joseph Courtney.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WALTER F. KING, Floor Director Y.M.C.I. Jubilee Festival.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Here is an advertisement from an old copy of an English provincial journal: "Wanted, for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait on table, join the household prayer, look after the horses and read a chapter of bible. He must, God willing, arise at 7 o'clock in the morning and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands; if he can dress hair, sing psalms and play at cribbage, the more agreeable. Wages, 15 guineas a year."

A few impressions gathered by the court reporter are printed herewith:

The superior court is the greatest loafing place in the world. The public court cannot hold a candle to it in this respect. It is daily filled and invariably a majority of the spectators have no interest in the case. The court room, for some inexplicable reason, is always kept frightfully warm and the atmosphere is most conducive to sleep. Hence, it is not surprising especially in the afternoon to find upon looking around, anywhere from 10 to 20 of the spectators enjoying a peaceful sleep awakened only by the roar of a particularly energetic attorney in his argument to the jury or the time-honored chant of the crier "Hear ye! Hear ye!" at the adjournment of the day's session.

This applies to the criminal sessions for unless the civil case is particularly spicy, the crowd will not assemble.

Then, after court is adjourned there is always a crowd left to hang around the entrance to watch the prisoners marched back to jail, the crowd increasing or decreasing according to the importance of the charges ... the prisoners ... murderer will attract a greater crowd than a dozen burglars.

Judge Hopkins is holding court in the old court room, following the example of Judge Lilley. The old court room is the place, too, for with all the money expended upon the new building it is neither large enough or fit for business.

Upon entering the new court building, one pauses to admire the grand corridors and wide stairways. But what a woeful waste of valuable space. Upon leaving the wide corridors, one finds himself in a small, stuffy, and ill designed court room very much inferior to the old-fashioned, ugly, but comfortable room in the wing beyond.

It is a treat to attend court when Judge Hopkins presides. He is one of the brainiest judges in the state and his charges to juries are well worth hearing. His opening address this term, in which he impressed upon the jury the organic law of the land in relation to a trial by jury and the oft-forgotten rule of law that every man is innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, was a grand effort.

Too many jurors believe that because a man appears before them charged with violation of the law, particularly in the case of a defendant appealing from the decision of the lower court that he must necessarily be guilty.

No shrewder witness ever took the stand than "Josh" McCaffrey of Boston, formerly of Lowell, now an inspector for the state board of health. The minutest detail is gathered in by the vigilant "Josh" and he seems almost invulnerable against cross-examination.

With the warmth of a ray of sunshine on a chilly day, the smiling countenance of Lawyer Frank Curran of Woburn beamed on the "regulars" within the bar a few days ago on the occasion of his first and only appearance this session. As is usual, Lawyer Curran's clients were among the fortunate few who went their way rejoicing.

One of the jurors, I don't recall his name, has already been dubbed "Oom Paul," from his alleged striking resemblance to the distinguished Kruger.

In view of the fact that extensive repairs are being made at the Cambridge court house, it is probable that some of the Cambridge criminal cases will be tried in this city. And there's an immense number of them in the calendar.

One of the meanest telephones in town on which to do business is that in the old registry of deeds office. There's always something about it to delay you. I watched Sheriff Cushing struggle for just 23 minutes yesterday in an attempt to talk with a Central street office. He was so disgustingly patient about it that I went out in the corridor and swore for him.

This term has been a record breaker for light sentences excepting the sentence in the Maxwell case which, of course, admitted of no alterations.

FELL INTO PIT.

ACCIDENT TO A CONTRACTOR YESTERDAY.

C. W. Parsons, a contractor, who lives in Tewksbury, was directing the work of a squad of men engaged in the construction of a stone foundation on Elm street nearly opposite the court house, yesterday. He was leaning against the casement of the cellar window, from the outside and it gave way, precipitating him into the excavation. The distance was not over seven feet and he struck on a mound of soft gravel but the suddenness of the fall gave him something of a shake-up. He was said to be unconscious, and the men sent for the ambulance, but when it arrived he had recovered. He was driven home by one of the men.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set. No Charge For Extracting. Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 24, 25, 26, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

THE LARGEST PURCHASE IN Black Crepons

Ever made by any firm in this city. Over 3000 yards, regular $2.50 quality, elegant patterns, Silk Finish, Mohair Mixture,

YOUR CHOICE, - - - $1.25 A YARD

SPECIAL.

45 inch All-Wool Granite Cloth, made to sell at $1 a yard, in Navy Blue and Blacks,

ONLY 50 CENTS A YARD.

Cook, Taylor & Co., CENTRAL STREET.

CREDIT TO ALL = NO MONEY DOWN
FIRST WEEK'S INSTALMENT REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

We want you to realize that we are buying goods in such large quantities, and do business on such a large scale, that we are able not only to quote the lowest prices possible, but also to make terms to suit everybody's means.

Men's Overcoats and Suits, All-Wool Kersey Overcoats, only $10.75, guaranteed to be equal to any $15 Coat.

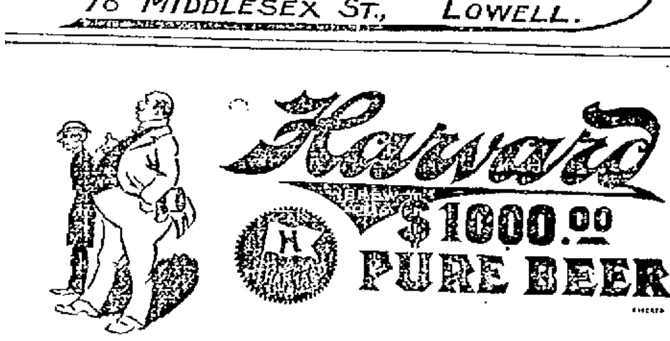
Nobby Business Suits in All-Wool Scotch Mixtures, $9.75, $10.75 $12. 75, up to $22.

Ladies' Jackets and Capes, Kersey and Boucle Jackets, $7.98, $9.98 and up to $25.

Extra Long Boucle Capes, lined and interlined, at $10.98, equal to any $15.00 Cape in the market.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98

Caesar Misch
ODD - FELLOWS - BLOCK
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.



He Doesn't Drink Harvard Beer.

Do Not be Deceived.

Every keg and bottle (brewery bottles) of Harvard Beer bears a label on which is a one thousand dollar guarantee of purity. If you are in doubt about it, the label settles the question.

Only the genuine Harvard Beer has such a label and guarantee upon each package.

Harvard Ale is gaining friends daily.

HARVARD BREWING CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A

ONLY LOWELL PAPER.

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full day service of the Associated Press. A loop from their leased wires runs into this office, where an operator is stationed to take the entire report for this paper.

THE LOWELL SUN

BE POSTED.
If you want to be well posted, and up-to-date in the news of the day, buy THE SUN and you will get it all in
Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK.

LOWELL BOYS

Were Delayed an Hour in Leaving Boston.

Parade Did Not Start There 3.30.--About Fifteen Lowell Boys Are Sick on the Hospital Ship Bay State.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, 3.30 p. m.—Owing to the delay in the arrival of the transport Mississippi and the subsequent disembarkment of the troops at the landing, the parade to the state house had not taken place at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. This will upset the plans of the other cities which expected the boys home earlier in the afternoon.

Arrangements were made to have the companies march through the principal streets of the city before leaving for their home towns, although several of the companies desired to leave without taking part in the parade. At 3 o'clock the regiment had not left the New England docks.

ABOUT TO START.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 27.—At 3.30 the parade of the Sixth was about ready to start from Congress street.

HAYES NOTIFIED.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, Chief Marshal W. H. I. Hayes was notified by Adjutant General Dalton to the effect that the parade had not at that hour passed the state house.

WELCOME! WELCOME!!

The bell announcing the departure of the Lowell companies from Boston rang at 4.12 and was the signal for a general stampede for the depot to await the arrival of the train.

The approaches to the depot were crowded in every nook and corner. It is safe to say that 20,000 people were there and all ready to cheer the soldier boys and in every way possible to show the general joy at the arrival of the two Lowell companies. Welcome! Welcome was everywhere heard and never was there more enthusiastic greeting than that given the returning boys of Companies C and G.

BAY STATE SICK.

Among the sick soldiers on the hospital ship Bay State are:

Ernest Wagner, Co. C.
John Delmore, Co. G.
John J. Connelly, Co. G
E. L. Young, Co. C.
William Hill, Co. G.
L. A. Peary, Co. C.
Corporal Durant, Co. G.
Thomas Young, Co. C.
W. H. Bagshaw, Co. C.
H L P Turcotte, Co. G.
H Driscoll, Co. G.
C. E. Dewell, Co. G.
F Monroe, Co. G.
George Harmon, Co G.
R. Brackley, Co. G.

THE ARRIVAL.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The United States army transport Mississippi, Captain Goudie, arrived here this forenoon from Arecibo, P. R., with the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, U. S. V., on board.

The officers and men were royally welcomed by Governor Wolcott and other state officials as well as by thousands of Bostonians and large delegations from the towns in which the various companies belong.

The transport arrived much earlier than was generally expected, as it was thought that the heavy storm of yesterday would have delayed her. The steamer, however, made excellent time notwithstanding the heavy seas and at 9.30 o'clock this morning she was sighted below Hull, slowly making her way to quarantine, which was reached in less than an hour later. When the Mississippi was recognized by the commanders of steam craft in the bay, the whistles joined in a general salute to the returning soldiers. The news of the transport's appearance was quickly communicated to Governor Wolcott, Adjutant General Dalton, and to the home cities and towns of the regiment. The governor, adjutant General Dalton, Col. Converse of the governor's staff, Quartermaster Hyde and representatives of the Volunteer Aid association boarded the tugboat Sylvester Ward and went down the harbor to receive the boys and render any assistance they could.

Quartermaster Hyde, U. S. A., sent a tug down the harbor as soon as the notice of the arrival of the transport was received. The tug towed the lighter Ivy, upon which was loaded a complete outfit of heavy clothing for the soldiers.

The transport is 350 feet long and it was found that she could not be accommodated at any of the piers available on the city side and consequently a berth at Pier 4, New England docks, was secured by Quartermaster Hyde, and Captain Goudie was instructed to tie up there after passing the inspection at quarantine.

The cities and towns having companies in the Sixth are as follows: Boston, Lowell, Marlboro, Stoneham, Fitchburg, South Framingham, Milford, Southbridge, and Concord.

Officials from most of these places and large numbers of friends of the soldiers came to this city last night and early this morning to greet the boys as soon as they landed.

The officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association issued a statement today calling public attention to the need of caution in welcoming the soldiers.

The association and the local organizations with which it is connected have carefully watched the health condition of several thousand returning soldiers. This experience has plainly show the dangers attending the excitement of receptions and imprudence of men who have long been deprived of the luxuries of life.

Very many soldiers who came home apparently well, within a fortnight of their arrival have been reported to us ill and have required hospital treatment. The medical authorities are unanimously of the opinion that a very large proportion of this illness has been caused by the kindness of friends and the lack of caution among the men.

The physicians state that nearly every man returning from the tropics shall be treated for the first 10 days as an invalid, no matter how strong he may be. The sudden change of climate and the method of high living brings out the seeds of tropical malaria and other diseases which have been latent before and by care and prompt treatment dangerous results can be avoided.

Receptions should be postponed and banquets suspended until the soldiers are in physical condition to enjoy them without danger to their health and lives. The men appear much better than they are and many soldiers who escaped the dangers of the battlefield have been killed by kindness at home.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment left Camp Dalton, South Framingham on May 20 last for Camp Alger. After receiving a reception at Baltimore as an honorable atonement for the firing on the Old Sixth regiment during the early days of the civil war, the regiment arrived at Camp Alger, near Washington, May 22. The Sixth remained at Camp Alger until July 5, when it left for Charleston, S. C., where the boys sailed on the Yale on July 8, for Santiago de Cuba. Orders were issued later for the regiment to land at Guanica, Porto Rico, instead. They reached the latter port July 25. After a fight on the Yauco road, part of the regiment arrived at Ponce August 1. The troubles which resulted in the resignation of Colonel Woodward and other officers are well known and Colonel Edmund Rice and Lieut. Butler Ames were chosen as new officials of the regiment. The Sixth went to Utuado from Ponce on August 3.

The Mississippi, after many delays, finally sailed with the regiment from Arecibo last Friday.

In addition to 925 men of the regiment, the Mississippi brought Colonel Gordon of the Porto Rican evacuation committee, who is on his way to Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Gordon and son.

At quarantine Colonel Rice reported only four men on the vessel were sick. The names of the four are:

CLARENCE A. COBURN.
EDWARD T McGRATH of Co. E.
PERCY H. FITGERALD of Co. B.
Bandsman FRANK METCALF.

None of the four are seriously ill. The other sick men of the regiment are on the Bay State, the hospital ship of the which is expected to arrive home at Bay Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association

The Mississippi left quarantine at 12.15 o'clock and reached her berth at New England pier 4, a few minutes before 2 o'clock.

A great crowd lined the waterfront in the vicinity and gave the boys a rousing greeting.

LEFT QUARANTINE.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The Mississippi left quarantine at 12.45 p. m., and was scheduled to reach her dock at 1.30 p. m. On arrival here the regiment will parade through Congress, Milk, Broad State, Washington, School and Beacon streets and be dismissed at Charles street when the various companies will go to their respective homes

The parade will be reviewed by Mayor Quincy at city hall by Governor Wolcott at the state house.

At 11.40 the fire signal rang to notify those who wished to go to Boston.

RECEPTION PROGRAM.

Chief Marshal Hayes has arranged the following program for the welcome home of the Sixth boys on their return to Lowell.

If a special train is obtained, as undoubtedly it will be, the boys will come to the Merrimack street depot.

As soon as the train comes in, the depot will be cleared of people and no one but the two companies of returning soldiers and the citizens' committee will be allowed in there.

The Military band will go to Boston and accompany the boys home.

The public is requested not to attempt to get near the train, as they will not be permitted to board it.

Taking the line of procession backwards for convenience' sake, the Lowell Cadet band will take position at the entrance to the depot on the extreme left of the line. On their right the High school battalion and its drum corps will form. On their right will form the provisional militia and the Chelmsford cavalry dismounted, and Mirault's band. On the right, the G. A. R. posts and Borjes' band, and the mayor, city government and city officials and then the chief marshal, and staff and National band.

As the two companies march out of the depot the assembled companies will present arms and all bands will play.

The two companies C. and G., will march between the lines of the G. A. R. posts, who will march, Post 42 in front of their line, Post 120 on their right and Post 185 on their left, covering their flank.

The route of procession will be as follows:

Depot to Moody street, to Colburn, to Merrimack, to Central, to Middlesex, to Thorndike, to the South Common, where the dismissal will take place.

The G. A. R. posts held a meeting last night and decided to turn out and escort the Sixth regiment on its return.

Let the echoes ring when the boys come marching home. Corporations churches and schools having bells, chimes or whistles are urgently requested to set them going when the signal announces the coming of the Sixth regiment.

Yours for patriotism,
George F. Kennott,
Charles L. Merriam,
A. E. Rose,
W. H. I. Hayes,
E. B. Carr.

BURN RED FIRE.

If the Sixth does not reach Lowell until after dark citizens and store keepers are requested to light up their way with red fire or any old thing in the fireworks line.

A COAL HOD Given away with one Pound of Mr. Tea at O'Brien Bros. Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone connected. Free delivery.

LEFT A FORTUNE

Lowell Man Supposedly Intestate Was Wealthy

LEAVING $150,000 IN FALL RIVER.

Was President of the Parker Mills.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fall River, Oct. 27.—William H. Parker of Lowell, who died unexpectedly and supposedly intestate a few days ago, left a will which came to light today. Mr. Parker was wealthy, holding among other properties, about $150,000 in Fall River stocks. He was president of the Parker mills of this city.

GEN. OTIS'S ORDERS.
Associated Press to The Sun.

Oct. 27.—Spanish commissioners who arrived here from Iloilo advised General Otis to arrange that sailing steamers bound from Manila for insurgent ports shall first call at Iloilo and thus pay the imposts levied. The merchants are protesting against this action.

General Otis has sanctioned the visit of the Spanish steamer Buenos Ayres to Manila while on her way to Spain with a large number of Spanish soldiers on board.

The Voz Espanola has been suppressed and its editor has been arrested for publishing matter of an injurious nature.

SPAIN RELINQUISHES

Unconditionally Her Sovereignty Over Cuba.

Porto Rican and Guam Matter are Adjusted and Commissioners are Ready for Philippine Question.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Spanish government, through its peace commission, has acquiesced in the refusal by the United States to assume the Cuban debt. Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, and his colleagues, with faithful insistence, sought another result, but they have finally agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol, shall, without conditions have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace.

Thus, Spain, agrees to relinquish sovereignty over and claim to Cuba without either terms or conditions.

All questions regarding Porto Rico and the selection of the island of Guam, were also arranged and the commissioners found themselves well nigh touching the Philippine question, which will be taken up next week.

Thus, progress has been achieved and the Spaniards have learned that the Americans purpose perfecting a peace treaty if direct methods, patient effort and painstaking consideration on their part can secure that result. The adjustment so far obtained is a permanent accomplishment.

The sessions of the joint commissions today began at 2 p. m. and lasted two hours.

Undue significance has been attached to the dispatch of a special messenger from Washington yesterday to the president at Philadelphia. Almost every day a long report has come by cable from Judge Day, president of the American commissioners at Paris, telling what has been accomplished. Yesterday's report was very long and to have reduced it to cipher code for the purpose of telegraphing it to Philadelphia would have consumed more time and been less satisfactory in its results than the services of a messenger. As a vital stage had been reached, it was thought advisable not to delay until the president's return.

It is expected that the commissioners will now take up the subject of the Philippines. The American commissioners have given this subject much attention, but so far it has never appeared before the joint commission, save in the shape of one spasmodic effort made by the Spaniards at the very beginning of the sessions to have the United States abandon Manila as a precedent to further negotiations on the subject of the Philippines.

The American commissioners, among other things, have been looking into the subject of the Philippine debt, about which there is so much ignorance at this end of the line. If the United States annexes the Philippines, which seems now to be the logical outcome of the situation, it might be reasonably contended that at least so much of the debt as represented moneys expended for the improvement of the islands should pass to the United States with the title. The situation is regarded as materially different from that in Cuba where the United States gains nothing, for with the annexation of the Philippines, we should acquire a territory almost as large as the British Isles, with a teeming population of more than 8,000,000 people.

ROUND UP INDIANS.
By Associated Press to The Sun.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 27.—Deputy Marshal Morrison will start in this morning to round up the renegade Indians. Deputies Tolman and Warren in a day or two, will join in the hunt for Old Bug and his adherents.

The Ingalls Hygienic

$2.50

SHOE FOR LADIES.

They are double stitched, have hygienic woven innersoles which prevents drawing the feet, are flexible, perfect fitting and sold at a price within the reach of all wishing an

Elegant Shoe.

By wearing this shoe you find they are superior to all others.
See trade mark on shoe.

J. L. CHALIFOUX
49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.
MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

MONEY DEPOSITED
On or before Thursday, Nov. 3, in the Savings Department of the
TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
will draw interest from Nov. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent, Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
Middlesex St, Cor. Post Office Avenue.
Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.
O. A. Gliddon Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

Putnam & Son

BOX COATS

The nattiest and most stylish overcoats to be worn this season by young men.
A STUNNING COLLECTION representing the very latest ideas in young men's dress.

BOX COATS

Of heavy weight Coverts and Whipcords in new shades. Plaid backs with deep satin yokes, shoulders and sleeve linings, or lined throughout. Made with velvet or cloth collars; cut very short. Prices $5.00, $10.00, up to $20.00.

BOX COATS

Black, brown and olive Kerseys; made with fine all worsted linings and with guaranteed satin, yoke, shoulders and sleeve linings, correct to the width of a seam and cut very short, $10.00 and $15.00.

BOX COATS

For Boys and Children's in covert cloths and dark colors, $3.50 and upward.

PUTNAM & SON
166 Central Street.

THE SUN LATEST! 5 O'CLOCK

MILLIONS OF MONEY

Given to Favored Banks Without Interest.

Glaring Misuse of Government Funds by the Administration to Prop Up the Gold Standard—A Lowell Bank Gets $285,000 of This Money and $90,000,000 Distributed Over the Country.

At a time when there is such lively discussion of the money question and such protestation of honesty and good faith by the administration, it will be interesting to know that despite the fact that a bond issue of $200,000,000 has just been completed, and that the war revenue tax is bringing in to the government nearly $2,000,000 a day, yet the government is quietly giving to certain favored banks, the money so secured in large amounts, without any interest at all, as the correspondence herewith presented will clearly show:

LETTER TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 19, 1898.

Supt. of the Statistical Department of the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly send me at your earliest convenience the names and locations of the national banks in Massachusetts designated as United States depositaries, and also the amount of money on deposit in each of these at the present time? I should also like the total amount now on deposit in all other United States depositaries outside of Massachusetts.

Awaiting your earliest convenience, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN H. HARRINGTON,
Proprietor Lowell Sun.

REPLY FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1898.

Mr. John H. Harrington,
Proprietor Lowell Sun,
Lowell, Mass.:

Sir:—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 19th inst., below will be found a list of the names and locations of the national banks in Massachusetts which are designated as depositaries of public moneys, together with the amount of public money on deposit with each at the close of business, October 15, 1898.

Name	Amount
Greylock National Bank, Adams, Mass	$ 71,250.00
Miller's River National Bank, Athol, Mass.	50,000.00
Shawmut National Bank, Boston, Mass.	1,352,919.71
Merchants' National Bank, Boston, Mass.	420,040.00
Elliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.	123,500.00
National Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston Mass	222,350.00
Shoe & Leather National Bank, Boston, Mass.	962,500.00
North National Bank, Boston, Mass.	100,000.00
Atlantic National Bank, Boston, Mass.	47,500.00
Globe Nat'l Bank, Boston, Mass. Remittance not received on 15th	00,000.00
Market National Bank, Boston, Mass.	68,500.00
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.	350,000.00
First National Bank, Fall River, Mass.	50,000.00
Massasoit National Bank, Fall River, Mass	95,000.00
City National Bank, Gloucester, Mass.	321,000.00
Haverhill National Bank, Haverhill, Mass.	301,000.00
Bay State National Bank, Lawrence, Mass.	60,350.00
General National Bank, Lynn, Mass.	47,500.00
Traders' National Bank, Lowell, Mass.	285,000.00
First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass.	142,500.00
Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass.	144,177.50
Mechanics' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass.	47,236.58
Natick National Bank, Natick, Mass.	95,000.00
Adams National Bank, North Adams, Mass.	97,500.00
Agricultural National Bank, Pittsfield, Mass.	118,750.00
Springfield National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	95,000.00
Third National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	50,000.00
Ware National Bank, Ware, Mass.	100,000.00
Total	$5,839,602.79

The total amount of public moneys with all national bank depositaries, including those above mentioned, on that day was, in round numbers, about $90,000,000.

Respectfully yours,
F. A. VANDERLIP,
Assistant Secretary.

So defective is the gold standard that the republican party is obliged to prop it up by designating a number of banks throughout the country as United States depositaries, which are to have the free use of the government funds in the money accruing from the war revenue taxes or the bond issue on which the government is paying interest. The banks are required to deposit government bonds as security for the money, but they pay no interest whatever upon the amounts they receive on deposit in this manner.

In the banks of Massachusetts there is nearly $6,000,000 deposited and throughout the country, $90,000,000 without interest. The banks let this sum out on interest and thus make $5,400,000, charging 6 per cent per annum.

Where does this money come from? From the people or the banks? It is systematically forced from the people, and handed over to the banks in order to make it appear that the gold standard serves the purposes of business; but as soon as the election is over, this money will be withdrawn and let the people suffer the full consequences of the single gold standard.

Does this not confirm the claim made by the democratic orators of the country that the republican party is about to establish a great banking trust in this country?

The McCleary bill, which has been reported favorably from the house committee, and now stands on the calendar ready for passage, is designed to establish such a trust, because it has the following provisions:

(1st) By section 13 the greenbacks are to be destroyed and the government is to issue no more paper money direct, but the government will furnish more paper money to the banks, to issue when and how they choose.

(2d) All restriction as to withdrawal of the paper money issued by the banks is to be withdrawn under section 40. This enlargement of the bank control of the volume of paper money, makes more complete the present control which they exercise through the volume of bank credits. Speaking upon this matter, McCleary himself in reply to Hon. George Fred Williams, said: "The government shall continue to allow the free coinage of gold; the coinage of silver will be on the government account. The issue of paper money is purely a private transaction."

Here, then, is the danger to the people, the danger of one of the most gigantic and powerful trusts ever raised in this country. Not all the monopolies under which the country groans today, would work half so much injury to the people as would this great bank trust that could then vary the amount of money in circulation at will and thus raise and lower the average of prices in proportion. It is well known that the average of prices rises when the volume of money either coin or greenbacks, is increased and falls when the volume of circulating medium is contracted. Under a great money trust, such as proposed, the volume would be varied by the banks, and there would be a continuous juggling of prices which would paralyze business. In the light of such events, it behooves the people to look to their interests, act promptly in opposing the election of republican congressmen, for this is the only way in which the great calamity to the nation can be averted.

One of the chief reasons why Congressman Knox asks a re-election is, that he wants an opportunity to have this bank and money trust established. He is himself president of a national bank in Lawrence and, of course, is with the bankers in their scheme to get the power of issuing paper money as they may. It is a conflict between the bankers and the people. The people want congressmen to oppose this measure. By electing Senator Flynn in the Fifth district the support of the bankers would be reduced by at least one vote and they will find Senator Flynn's vote recorded against them. Verily, the nation is approaching a very dangerous crisis, and only prompt action by the people can avert what would be in every respect as bad as any form of oppression found in Russia, where the people are in a condition of serfdom.

PRENTISS WEBSTER, Esq., Who Died of Paralysis Last Night, Aged 47 Years.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Two witnesses in the Stiles case, one the son of the defendant testified that the defendant had nothing to do with the farm or the milk there. The head man testified that he put no water in the milk.

Mr. Burke then began his argument for the defence but he had not gone far when his voice gave out and he was obliged to give up. Asst. Dist. Attorney Sanderson argued for the prosecution and the jury retired at 3.50 o'clock.

At just 3.54 the bell in the juryroom rang and in a short time the 12 men in the case of Israel Levine and George Menard, charged with assault with intent to kill, with dangerous weapon upon Eustis Blossom, a teacher at the Concord reformatory, filed in. The jury rang their bell several times before the deputy sheriff led them upstairs. During their couples of hours' consideration of the case, the jury had evidently an interesting session, judging from the noises emanating from their room. Great moving about and loud talking characterized their discussions.

The jury found Levine guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon, but without intent to kill, and Menard guilty of simple assault and battery.

The jury in the Stiles case was out only one minute when it returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Levine and Menard were then taken up for sentence. The defendants had a bad record at Concord. After a lengthy consultation Levine was sentenced to the state prison for not less than two and a half years and not more than four years and George Menard received two years in the house of correction, two very light sentences when one considers the indictment.

The celebrated liquor case of John B. Clancy was expected to come up yesterday afternoon. Poor John B. has been unfortunate in regard to liquor, not that he ever drank it, but in keeping it on his premises.

Not long ago, he was summoned into court in a liquor case and as misfortunes never come singly, he was summoned just at the time when his attorney was out of town.

Being of broad mind, John B. hired Lawyer Rivet to defend him and although the latter tried hard to exonerate his client, Judge Hadley could not see John's innocence and found him guilty, and to use a slangy but appropriate term, "soaked" him.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Clancy appealed his case to the superior court and now the redoubtable Charles Cowley is in court to defend him.

DEATHS.

BREEN—John Breen of 87 Davidson street died suddenly at his home last night of heart disease. Deceased was an old resident of this city and leaves a widow.

MURPHY—John F. Murphy, a resident of North Billerica, died Tuesday evening at his home in that place, at the age of 41 years and 11 months. He leaves besides a widow, two brothers, Daniel and Michael, and three sisters, Mrs. Charles Hurst of Providence, Mrs. Robert Hartley of Lowell, and Miss Nellie Murphy of North Billerica.

FROST—George W. Frost, an old resident of Tewksbury, died Tuesday at his home in that place. He was 81 years old.

HALPIN—Mrs Margaret Halpin, an old resident of this city, died yesterday afternoon at her home, 112 Llewellyn street. She had been ill for some time. The cause of death was heart disease. One son, Dr. Andrew J Halpin, and three daughters, Mrs John Hayes, Mrs. Stephen Wyman, and Miss Caroline Halpin, survive her. Funeral will be held Saturday morning.

ANDERSON—Carl, infant son of Carl and Josephine Anderson, died this morning at his parents' home, 17 South Whipple street.

McALEER—Frank McAleer, aged 17 years died this morning at his home, 187 Lawrence street.

LAVIGNE MATCHED.

TO FIGHT TRACEY IN 20 ROUNDS

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27.—George Lavigne and Tom Tracey have signed to box 20 rounds before the National Athletic club of this city on the night of November 22th. Each man will weigh 142 pounds or less.

HE DIED SUDDENLY

Hon. Prentiss Webster Passed Away Last Night.

AS A RESULT OF PARALYTIC SHOCK.

Was Law Partner of Late Gen. Butler.

Hon. Prentiss Webster is dead.

The news of the sudden death last night of the well known lawyer and writer came with a shock to his many friends, for though it was announced yesterday afternoon that he had received a stroke of paralysis it was hoped that he would recover from its effect.

Few citizens of Lowell were more widely known as Prentiss Webster.

He was born in Lowell in 1851, the son of the late William P. and Susan Hildreth Webster. He was graduated from our public schools and was fitted for Harvard college. In 1868 he went to Germany with his father, who was consul general at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He entered the University of Heidelberg as a law student and pursued his studies in Strausburg, where he was graduated in 1871.

In 1873 he was appointed United States consul at Mayence, Germany, which position he held until March, 1877, when he resigned to return to Lowell and the study of the law. He travelled extensively in Germany, France and Great Britain during his life of eight years in Europe, where he thoroughly acquainted himself with the German and French languages.

After his return, he read law with Hon. Henry W. Paine of Boston and John Davis, Esq., of Lowell, prior to his examination for admission to the bar in 1880. After his admission he practised his profession, and then went into partnership with the late General Butler, to whom he was related, and with whom he was associated up to the time of the death of the latter in 1892. Since then he has had offices in Lowell and Boston.

Mr. Webster wrote extensively for the press and law magazines and in 1890 published a work on "Citizenship" which was recognized as an authority in text books.

He was never a candidate for public office, but in 1888, under the administration of Mayor Charles D. Palmer, he was appointed a member of the original City Hall commission and was its secretary until its dissolution. His associates were James P. Francis, John F. Howe, John F. Phillips, ex-Mayor George Runels, and Hon John Welch, only the last two being now living. Messrs. Howe, Francis and Phillips were succeeded by Wm. E. Livingston, Dr F. C. Plunkett and Col. A. A. Hagegtt, who were members when the commission dissolved.

Mr. Webster edited the history of the commission and of the construction and dedication of the City Hall and Memorial building.

Mr. Webster was of a genial, social temperament, and had a wide circle of friends. He was a member of Kilwinning lodge of Masons, a charter member of Centralville lodge of Odd Fellows and a member of Old Middlesex chapter, Sons of the American revolution. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. He was also related to ex-Postmaster Gardner W. and Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and Col. Percy Parker.

COURT COLUMBUS F. OF A.

The Knights of Columbus are hereby notified that there will be a regular meeting of the court at Foresters' hall Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock and all members are requested to be present as there will be an entertainment and smoke talk to follow.

POLICE COURT

The police court session this morning was an unimportant one.

Only one sentence was imposed of five drunks.

Michael Crowley, drunkenness, was fined $10.

Thomas Griffin, violation of the game laws, was fined $20, from which he appealed and was held for the superior court.

Hector Houde, with the complaint of killing robins against him, was continued to Nov. 2.

PRECINCT OFFICERS

The Mayor Radically Revises the Democratic List.

The Democratic City Committee Wants the Reasons for Making Forty Changes in the List—A Hearing Sought Upon the Matter.

The following is the list of changes in precinct officers by making which, Mayor Bennett cost the city $12000, another item in the affairs of the business administration.

When Mayor Bennett signified his intention of tampering with the list, the democrats, to protect themselves, took advantage of a new law and petitioned Governor to appoint three inspectors of each precinct in the city. This will entail an additional expenditure of about $1200.

In the list below, some names appear on both lists, meaning that Mayor Bennett has dropped men from $10 positions to those for which the compensation is but $.

The list is as follows:

WARD ONE.

Dropped—John T. Maguire, James W. Barry, John Conway, John J. Watson, Ed. J. Burns, John T. Finnegan (Inspec.) Hugh Williams (deputy) Chas. H. McKenna.

Substituted—J. W. Fitzgerald John J. O'Neil, John F. Burns, F. A. M Tobin, John Carney, Hugh Williams, John T. Finnegan, Charles A. Kelly.

WARD TWO.

Dropped—Thomas F. Butler, John McCabe, John E. Tobin.

Substituted—Michael Mullaney, James B. McNamara, Charles F. Mitchell.

WARD THREE.

Dropped—Clerk George Ward, Bernard Conners, Richard Murphy, Charles E. Walsh, Michael J. Keefe, Peter Brady, Patrick F. Harrahan, John H. Ring, James F. Burns, George S. Grant

Substituted—Frank McCarty, Charles A. Harrington, John W. Keefe, William Mullen, Charles F. White, Frank Flanagan, Jeremiah J. White, George A. Kelly, David W. O'Brien, Napoleon Laleur.

WARD FOUR.

Jos. C. Hurley, James H. Morris, Wm. Ryan, Martin H. McGuane, Thos. F. Sheehan, John J. O'Neil.

Substituted—Ralph A. Cullinan, Michael Nestor, John E. Maguire, John E. Conlon, Thomas A. Green, James B. McAloon.

WARD FIVE.

Dropped—Martin J. Crowe, James O'Heir, Wm. E. Dugan, Wm. Toomey, Michael McMullen, James H. Flood, Ed. W. Gahagan, Benj. Preston, John F. McLaughlin.

Substituted—Thomas J. McCann, John J. Delaney, Jos. E. Loughran, Wm. F. McCarthy, John T. Powers, Martin F. Conley, Wm. E. McCarthy, Thomas F. Brennan, Nicholas Scroghan, Thomas J. McCaffrey.

WARD SIX.

Dropped—John P. Boyers, John S. Smith, Wm. F. Clark, James Napheon, James Canty, Thomas Lannon, Michael McCluskey, Humphrey Sullivan, Henry J. Donohue, Ed. F. Purcell, Thomas J. Walsh, James A. Kenny, Thomas Heeps, James J. McCauslan, Thomas J. Gallagher, James H. Minahan, Frank R. Early, Delphis Lauthier.

Substituted—Arthur E. Gillard, Dennis O'Brien, Arthur Purcell, James McGivan, James McKinley, Edward McKinley, William McGaugh, James Canty, John J. Costello, Wm. E. Cook, John McLaughlin, Austin F. Conway, John F. Crowe, Frank R. Early, Bernard Cumerford, George W. Carey, Jas. P. McDonald, James F. Scanlan, Jas. F. Napheau, Patrick Gilbride, Frank R. Early.

WARD SEVEN

Dropped—John F. Enwright, Michael Donovan, David D'Amour.

Substituted—Daniel F. Jeffers, Jeremiah J. Hayes, Daniel J. Murphy.

None in Ward Eight.

WARD NINE.

Arthur McQuade, John F. McOsker, Edward L. Redmond, Thomas J. Lynch.

Substituted—Hugh McOsker, Patrick Hammersley, Wm. J. Meloy, Arthur McQuade.

FUNERALS.

FOSTER—The funeral of Joseph Foster took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from the home of his parents, 37 Fulton street. Burial in the Catholic cemetery. J. F. O'Donnell was in charge.

FINNEGAN—The last sad rites over the remains of the late Peter E. Finnegan who died Tuesday at his home, 60 Royal street, were held this morning at 9 o'clock at St. Peter's church, of which deceased was a constant attendant throughout his life.

At 8.30 o'clock the cortege started from the residence. Rev. John Lee of Jefferson, Mass., an intimate friend of the family, celebrated the mass. The choir, directed by T. F. Molloy, rendered the Schmidt requiem mass. Delegates from the different choirs assisted the regular members and the singing was very beautiful. At the offertory, "Dominum" was sung by the choir with Miss Louise McLaughlin sustaining the solo portion. Immediately afterward "O Paradise!" was rendered by a quartette consisting of Misses McLaughlin and Nano Gallagher and Messrs. Molloy and Donnelly. It was very effective. "Rest, Spirit, Rest," was rendered by Miss McLaughlin as the priest was leaving the altar and as the remains were being borne from the church the beautiful farewell hymn, as usual in the funeral service was sung by the choir in chorus. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery and the bearers were Owen Donohoe, Samuel Handlon, Cornelius Sullivan and James Hunter. The ushers at he church and residence were: John and Frank King, Joseph Donohoe and James Hersey. The floral tributes included: Mammoth pillow inscribed, "Good-bye, Papa," and a spray of cycas from the family; spray of pinks, Miss Nellie Brookshaw; spray of chrysanthemums, Frank and John and Miss Mary King; spray of pinks, Mrs. Mullene; spray of roses, Mr. J. Tyler Stevens.

LUNDSTROM.—The funeral of Peter Lundstrom took place yesterday afternoon from his home, 72 Main street. Rev. Mr. Ekengrew officiated at the service. A large delegation of friends of the deceased and Highland Lodge, I. O. O. F., were in attendance. The bearers were intimate friends. Burial was in th Edson cemetery.

BROTHER ISIDORE'S MISSION.

Brother Isidore of St. Francis' monastery, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the guest of Rev. Fr. Ronan of St. Peter's church. He comes in the interest of his fraternity and is seeking postulants for the novicesship of St. Francis. He has received the opprobation of the religious authorities of this archdiocese and it is his hope that he may find some young men here with the religious vocation of his order. He will gladly give any information desired if called upon at St. Peter's parochial residence until next Monday.

As Dow's Menthol Cream ascends the air passages, cold in the head, rose cold and catarrhal affections vanish.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR.

ATTENDED BY RELATIVES OF DEWEY.

Graced by the presence of Mrs. Ella Dewey and her son Harold Dewey of Brookfield, Vt., and near relatives of the hero of Manila, Rear Admiral George Dewey, the annual fair and entertainment of the First Universalist church could not help being a success. The affair was under the direction of the ladies of the church, and notwithstanding the bad weather, there was a good attendance. The number present was more than sufficient to tide the managers over the expenses and all enjoyed the thoroughly good entertainment provided. The decorations were profuse on the walls and chandeliers and tables, to which scores of the young ladies attended. The fair will be continued for a few days.

FR. CHIDWICK.

CHAPLAIN OF THE MAINE GOING TO SEE HIS SISTER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Oct. 27.—Among the passengers who arrived today per steamer City of Kingston from Port Antonio, was Rev. John P. Chidwick, the chaplain of the United States cruiser Cincinnati. Chaplain Chidwick came from Guantanamo via Port Antonio upon leave of absence to visit his sister who is ill. He says his term of sea service required by the regulations is ended and that he will probably be granted a long leave. Fr. Chidwick was chaplain of the Maine at the time of the explosion.

MURDERER FOUND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Joseph Harper, the mulatto who is alleged to have stabbed and killed Samuel Williams, another colored man, during a quarrel at the latter's home last night, was captured early this morning by Patrolmen Sheehan and Hutchins of Station 9. Harper was trying to leave the city and was walking on the New England railroad tracks when caught. He will be arraigned later.

TWO DROWNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Denver, Col., Oct. 27—Dr. Everett Bovett, a well known veterinary of this city, and E. Girard, cook at the club house of the Standard Shooting club, ten miles south of here, have been drowned while fishing in Bowles lake. The cause of the accident is unknown.

Hood's Pills

Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Credit to All.

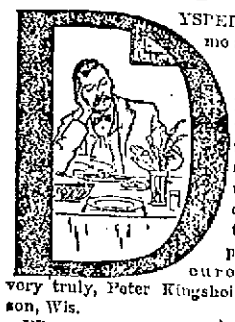
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Ladies' Suits made to order, best styles. Cheapest prices and easy terms is the motto of the Lowell Corporative Supply Co., 20 Central street. Open evenings.

AGONY.

No Better Word Describes Dyspepsia.

Indigestion Is Catarrh Of The Stomach.

Because Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh —Pe-ru-na Cures Dyspepsia.



DYSPEPSIA caused me a great deal of trouble for years. I was advised at last to take Peruna. After using half a dozen bottles I was permanently cured. Yours very truly, Peter Kingsheimer, Addison, Wis.

When catarrh starts in the head more or less of the disgusting mucus that forms must reach the stomach, and cause dyspepsia, accompanied by loss of appetite, disagreeable fulness after eating, foul breath and other distressing symptoms. Pe-ru-na cures this kind of dyspepsia. Buy it of your druggist. If you will write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will advise you free of charge.

A MULE ROUTED SHAFTER.

A Bit of Unwritten History of the Late Campaign.

It was a Kansas man who sent General Shafter flying down the road in retreat into Siboney—one Kansas man and a little, vicious Cuban mule. The name of the Kansas man is F. L. Bugbee of Wilder, and he enlisted in Troop A of Teddy's rough riders. The mule's name was Dulcita, meaning "sweet little."

When the regiment was camped near Siboney, Troop A stole the mule. It was small, but if the Spaniards had been as good shots with their Mausers as Dulcita was with her left hind hoof there would not have been a rough rider left to be mustered out. Dulcita could drive tacks with precision with that hoof, and she had the temper of a jilted and jealous Cuban woman. She kicked everything to pieces about the camp that she could get her hoofs on.

One day Trooper Bugbee was sent to Siboney after some medicines and, as the way was long and rough, he thought he would ride Dulcita. The tender creature allowed him to climb into the saddle. Dulcita was so small and Bugbee's legs were so long that he could not use the stirrups, so his legs stuck straight out before him and even in advance of Dulcita's nose to keep them from trailing on the ground. The road to Siboney was a mere rocky path, down hill all the way. When Dulcita was part way down, she pretended to get frightened or offended at Bugbee's rigid legs. So she ran away. Bugbee thought it great fun at first; but, to his horror, he saw General Shafter and his staff, mounted, toiling slowly up the narrow path.

On went Dulcita, passionate and unreasoning as became her sex and nationality. Bugbee tried to stop her, but he might as well have argued with a wall. The general and his staff realized with dismay the impending collision. Every one tried to crowd out of the way, but the road was narrow and hedged in. So the general gave orders to retreat, and turned about and fled down the road into Siboney with Dulcita and Bugbee following fast. Thus is history sometimes made, and the record of the rout of General Shafter at Siboney will probably never be spread upon the archives of the war department.—Kansas City Star.

A Boston's Terrier's Long Swim.

A Boston terrier, owned by O. W. Ramsay, a contractor of Greenport, N. J., engaged in erecting the lighthouse at Orient Point, fell overboard from Mr. Ramsay's boat in Plum Gut channel the other morning. No one saw him go overboard, and as the tide runs very swiftly there no trace could be got of the animal.

The menhaden steamer Kingfisher recently arrived in port having the dog on board. The steamer had been hunting menhaden off Gardiner's island when the lookout on the masthead noticed the dog swimming. This was many miles from the place where he had fallen overboard.—New York Sun.

Troubles of a Kaiser.

Emperor William's journey is not to be all joy. When he tries to remember in which of his 110 trunks he put his toothbrush, there will be trouble in the caravan.—Denver Republican.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of Mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CLERKS WILL MEET.

There will be a meeting of the clerks on

Friday Evening

At 7.30 SHARP,

In Knights of Columbus Hall.

After the business of the evening, a social hour with dancing will be enjoyed. All clerks welcome.

QUIGLEY ENDORSED

By the Lowell Ward Four Independent Club.

Ramsay Denounced By All and Knox's Career Disapproved—The Club Resolves Against Imperialism, and Incidentally "Flags" George W. Poore.

The Ward Three Independent club held a large ly attended and thoroughly interesting meeting in the warehouse of Jos. Green on Hale street last night. Toward the end of the affair Geo. W. Poore, Esq., chairman of the republican city committee, "rubbered" in, for that though slang, is most expressive in this particular case and was noticed immediately by Jerome F. Manning Esq., who very promptly made matters interesting for Mr. Poore.

Congressman Knox and his Ideas received attention and disapproval while Rep. Ramsay was sized up correctly and denounced.

Clarence Willman presided and introduced John Barnes, who said that the club did not propose to be dictated to by any ring and hence could not support Jas. P. Ramsay, the ring candidate. In closing, he introduced Stewart Mackay of North Chelmsford.

Mr. Mackay said that no influence would be needed on the voters of Chelmsford this year.

He related the details of the recent 25th district convention and charged that it was a packed convention. "The people of Chelmsford," said Mr. Mackay, "are going to make a big kick, as they feel that they have not been used right I do not blame the rank and file of the Lowell republicans, but the demagogic leaders. Our remedy then was to get an acceptable man to run on the democratic ticket, and we picked out the cleanest democrat, that could be found in Chelmsford. Mr. Quigley is a very close friend of mine and as a member of the school committee I appointed him truant officer and he discharged the duties of the office faithfully. I cannot tell what the vote will be, but a conservative Chelmsford republican told me that there would be 200 republican votes cast for Lieutenant Quigley. It was stated at the convention that a majority of the Chelmsford voters wanted Ramsay again. There is one thing to do, to prove by their votes November 8th, that a majority of them don't favor James P. Ramsay. Lowell is a city of rotten politics and that was a rascally trick of the convention."

John Barnes then submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Headquarters Ward Four Republican Club, Oct. 26, 1898.

Resolved, That we as republicans hereby repudiate the nomination of James P. Ramsay as a candidate for the legislature and pledge ourselves to take and adopt any honorable action to compass his defeat and the success of his democratic competitor, William J. Quigley, of North Chelmsford ,at the polls on the eighth day of November next, and this we do, because we know that his nomination (Ramsay's) was procured in deliberate and premeditated violation of a solemn and sacred compact of political honor and honesty, made by the district convention in 1896, and we solicit the support at the ballot box on election day of all honorable and honest republicans in the district to aid us in this laudable purpose, when they make their cross.

Jerome F. Manning, Esq., with a facility of good, plain English, was then introduced.

He said: "The management of Lowell politics has got into the hands of unscrupulous, irresponsible tricksters and in order to save the party, we repudiate the candidate of the republicans from this ward and do all that we can to accomplish his defeat. I would rather vote for the devil himself, horns, tail and all, than the man nominated by that convention. It was done to satisfy the petty, contemptible, besotted ambition of James P. Ramsay."

Mr. Manning then read a Mail editorial which he answered by ridicule and continued by stating that the press was subsidized. "Why," said Mr. Manning, "the only paper that has had the courage to repudiate Ramsay is the Lowell Sun. Mr. Ramsay poses as a friend of the laboring man, and at the same time if he is correctly quoted, he is in favor of the annexation of the Philippines with the 10,000,000 Malays and pirates to compete with our American labor.

"How can republicans hold up their heads after that convention? I myself feel disgraced by the action of that body. Swipe James Ramsay off the board of politics for now and evermore."

Mr. Barnes then presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved ,that the proposed scheme of "Colonial Expansion," in Asiatic waters, by annexing to the United States the Philippines and with them 10,000,000 of savage Malays to come into competition with intelligent and educated American mechanics and laborers, is an un-American, un-republican, and un-patriotic, hare-brained proposal, and makes the pretences of Knox and Ramsay, posing as the friends of American labor, both inconsistent and hypocritical; and we affirm our position that if Mr. Knox wishes our votes on the eighth day of November next, as a candidate for the 56th congress, he must speedily and publicly renounce and denounce this scheme of plunder and conquest as a mere incident of the Spanish war; that this colossal plan of making millions of Asiatics American citizens at a swoop, must be supported by something else than an order from Manila for women's underwear in Lowell.

Joseph Harrison said that all Chelmsford will vote for Lieut. Quigley.

Fred Humphreys said he had never voted for Mr. Ramsay and didn't propose to begin at this stage of his cause.

George Hodge of North Chelmsford asked all to centre upon one man that they might accomplish Mr. Ramsay's defeat. He then advocated Lieut. W. J. Quigley as the man, referring to his many commendable qualities and his ignorance of corruption In closing he stated that if the club should stand by Lieut. Quigley, Chelmsford will reciprocate the favor.

Mr. Smith after giving the democratic party a moulting, calmed down and talked sense as follows::

"We are the judge and jury and we will pronounce sentence upon Ramsay November 8, as he is nothing more nor less than a political thief. There is a power behind Jim Ramsay, the Boston and Maine railroad, they want him in the legislature to do their bidding." The speaker then got after corporations generally, stating that all over the country the legislatures were in control of corporations.

Mr. Manning then said:

"We have not enough territory in Lowell. We want a slice of North Chelmsford and probably Billerica, but the legislature won't give us this territory without the consent of a majority of the voters of these towns. By electing Ramsay we would incur the enmity of the Chelmsford people and it would be impossible to gain their assent. The Philippines question is too great a one to be determined by the Pickering Knitting company getting an order for women's hosiery, with all due respect to the Congregational club. The democratic party has taken a stand against annexation and I'm with them for once," Mr. Manning also paid his respects to the administration, saying that President McKinley had conducted an offensive war instead of a defensive one, as stipulated by congress when it gave him an unlimited appropriation. He considered any attempt to annex the Philippines dishonesty, a fraud and an outrage and it would mean the death-knell of the country.

Mr. Poore was then attended to and after a discussion, it was voted not to allow him to speak, as he had come there for the purpose of creating discord. The chairman then announced that the next meeting will be held on Friday evening.

Antithetical.

The louder the international talk for universal peace the more energetically the work on new warships and improved death dealing guns goes on.—New York Press.

Processional.

Spirit of Freedom, when thy wing
Wafted the pilgrims' bark to shore
Didst thou foresee that time would bring
An empire to the pilgrims' door?

Through joy and sorrow, smiles and tears,
Rebellion's ravin, war's red tide,
Inspired by thee the rolling years
Have spread our borders deep and wide.

From sea to sea our wide domain
Extended lies; on every hand
A myriad cities dot the plain,
While peace and plenty bless the land.

Children of exiles gathered in,
Constrained to call no tyrant lord,
One brotherhood we stand within
Her gates and muster round her board.

To sing her praise with glad wassail,
With Saxon strength and Celtic fire;
Sons of the Teuton and the Gael,
We hail in her the world's desire.

And lo! her star of destiny
Shines like a beacon o'er the wave;
God's finger, calling us, the free,
To tear the shackles from the slave.

To plant the starry flag where'er
Oppression's shadow blots the world—
Be this our nation's charge, and there
To keep the starry flag unfurled.

Bid Freedom's voice in every land
Rebuke and quell the tyrant's pride!
Fling wide the portals! Lo, the hand
Of God is knocking! Fling them wide!
—M. C. O'Byrne in Chicago Record.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any threat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE FATAL STABBING OF EDWAWARD MOORE BY GEORGE GREEN, AT MANCHESTER, N. H., YESTERDAY.

STABBED TO DEATH

A Soldier Kills a Civilian in Manchester, N. H.

The Victim a Man Who Pushed Him From a Wagon—The Perpetrator Has a Bad Record.

Manchester, Oct. 27.—At 10:30 o'clock last night at Lake Massabesic, Edward Moore, aged 25 years, was stabbed by George Green, a soldier of company C (Concord), First New Hampshire regiment.

Moore bled to death, notwithstanding strenuous efforts to stop the flow of blood on the part of the bystanders. Green stepped into the Clifton House, a few rods away, remained a few moments, and then boarded the last trolley car for this city. The officers at the police station were notified and met the car, took Green therefrom and locked him up.

It seems that Green went into a lunch cart near the pavilion early in the evening and ate a lunch. He offered a ten-dollar bill in payment, and the proprietor could not change it. About 9:45 Green ordered more food. Bennett asked him to pay for the previous meal, and Green said he had no money. The proprietor then tried to put him out of the cart.

Edward Moore was in the cart, and he assisted Bennett in putting Green out, giving the latter a push. Green took exceptions to Moore's interference and cursed him. Moore then started for Green, who ran a short way. Then he turned, and, flourishing a dirk, gave Moore a vicious stab that penetrated the victim's intestines, the bowels protruding. Bennett hastened to his assistance with a cane, and saw Green stab Moore twice more. The wounded man was assisted back to the cart and sat down. He said he was bleeding to death. Everything possible was done for him, but he slowly passed away. An examination showed that one wound had penetrated the bowels, a second cut a long gash on one side, and a third went between the ribs near the heart.

The police in this city were immediately notified and dispatched officers to the lake and the body of Moore was taken in charge, Coroner Bickford being notified.

At the police station, Green stated that his home was in Roxbury, Vt.; that he was 33 years old, and unmarried. He enlisted in company C (Concord) at the breaking out of hostilities with Spain, and went to Chickamauga with the New Hampshire troops. At Concord the information comes that Green had a habit of flourishing a big knife and a revolver, and that he once attempted to commit suicide at Camp Thomas.

PERIL IN LIQUID AIR.

PROFESSOR FAY INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION IN A LABORATORY.

Experimenting in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, He Mixed It With Red Phosphorus With Startling Result—Various Explanations Given.

Professor Irving W. Fay lectured on liquefied air at the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute the other day and illustrated its great freezing power with some experiments. Professor Collins of the department of languages of the Polytechnic and eight students were watching the interesting experiments when four or five ounces of red phosphorous, which Professor Fay had frozen in the liquefied air and was stirring with a stick, exploded with a deafening detonation and great force. Professor Fay's face and eyes were so severely burned that he may lose his eyesight. Lincoln Burroughs, a student, was also badly burned about the face, and much glass apparatus in the laboratory was smashed.

Professor Fay lives in Brooklyn and is head of the chemical department of the Polytechnic. He lectured between 4 and 5 p. m. in the laboratory on the fourth floor of the institute to the Chemical society, as the students of chemistry call themselves. After the lecture Professor Fay proceeded with further illustrative experiments, and some of the students and Professor Collins remained to see them.

Professor Fay had procured 40 gallons of liquefied air in a felt covered tank from Charles E. Tripler, who has discovered a new and cheap method of liquefying air under intense pressure, and who has a laboratory in New York. The temperature of this liquefied air is about 350 degrees below zero, a degree of cold almost impossible to imagine.

In his experiment Professor Fay froze in the liquefied air some liquids whose freezing points are very low. He froze alcohol, kerosene, turpentine and bromine, which has an extremely low freezing point. Then he placed some yellow phosphorus in a glass dish full of the liquefied air. The yellow phosphorus took on a crystalline form at the low degree of cold.

Then Professor Fay placed red phosphorus in the liquefied air, where it remained until the air gradually resumed its gaseous state by absorbing heat from the atmosphere and surrounding objects. The professor was astonished to see the red phosphorus change color to yellow. Taking the phosphorus from the glass dish he put it on top of a desk while the students and Professor Collins crowded around. Professor Fay took a small piece of stick and with it was spreading out the [illegible] exploded with the [illegible] dering report, to which was added the crash of splintering glass.

When Professor Collins and the students recovered themselves, they found that Professor Fay's face and eyes were frightfully burned, and that Burroughs, who was at the professor's elbow, had also suffered severe burns of the face. The force of the explosion was both up and down, for a hole was torn in the desk lid and apparatus on high shelves was broken.

Dr. David H. Cochran, president of the Polytechnic, and his son, Dr. Henry L. Cochran of Brooklyn, were called to Professor Fay and young Burroughs. They fear the professor will be blinded by the injury he received by the flame of the phosphorous.

None of the learned professors or physicians could tell just why the explosion occurred. The liquefied air, which of course has tremendous expansive force, did not explode, for it had already melted into gas again. Various explanations of the explosion were offered—that it was caused by the friction of the stick on the phosphorus; that some chemical change had been made in the phosphorus by the low temperature, as evidenced by its change of color, which made it much more explosive; that the phosphorus took up some of the liquefied air, which, when it was separated by the stirring with the stick, expanded with force.

Mr. Tripler in his experiments has found that a piece of cotton waste soaked in liquefied air will explode with force enough to shatter brass and iron pipes. Felt and carbon in their ordinary state burn slowly, but after immersion in liquefied air easily ignite and burn with a blaze.—New York World.

UTILITY OF MARSH GRASS.

Machine Invented by Which It Can Be Converted Into Binding Twine.

There is a theory prevailing among many good people that nothing in all creation exists without some useful purpose, but we are a long time finding out what some things—mosquitoes, for instance—are good for. Marsh grass is another item in creation which is generally supposed to have been intended to pester farmer folk. It remained for a Chicago man, Mr. George A. Lowrie, to discover its utility. He has invented a machine by which the wiry fiber can be converted into binding twine. Mr. Wilson K. Chisholm of Cleveland passed through Chicago the other day on his way to open a second shop for its manufacture. The first was established at Oshkosh about a year ago, and swamp grass twine was first used by the farmers of the northwest in binding their wheat during the recent harvest. The experiment turned out so well that work was immediately begun [illegible] plant in St. Paul, which will [illegible] operation in a few weeks and will be capable of producing 80,000 tons of twine a year. Until now the farmers have been compelled to burn their marsh grass every season and import material for binding twine from our new colonial capital, Manila.

Now the factories at St. Paul and Oshkosh are prepared to contract for 50,000 or 60,000 tons of it a year, and this amount will be increased as the new grass twine comes into common use among the farmers. It is tough, but pliable, and can be cured in the open air without much labor. The difference in price represents the difference in the cost of the raw material—that is, the value of the wire grass in the swamps of Wisconsin and of hemp imported from Manila. The cost of labor in the factory is the same. This fall the new-fangled twine has been selling for one-third the price of the Manila article. It is proposed to build a factory for the purpose of weaving the twine into mats, window curtains, carpet linings, bagging for cotton bales, coffee sacks and everything else that jute is now used for.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONY

Farthest Talk Record is 1,600 Miles, From Boston to Kansas City.

A feat in telephony, marking the furthest advance yet in the science, was accomplished by talking over the wire from Boston to Kansas City. The distance is about 1,600 miles, and it is the longest distance ever covered by a single telephonic circuit and was supposed to be impossible a few years ago.

Mr. W. E. Durgin, eastern district superintendent of the New England Telephone and Telegraphic company, managed the affair, assisted by Chief Operator De Puyster. They succeeded in making themselves easily understood over such an enormous stretch of land. The wires over such very long distances are known as the No. 8, with only four ohms' resistance to the mile, as opposed to No. 12 wires, with ten ohms' resistance, used in such short stretches as from Boston to New York. One end of a wire connects to one side of the transmitter and then is connected with a small battery of two volt power. A wire from the battery goes through a primary coil, thence to the other side of the transmitter. A secondary coil, also in the transmitter, is connected on one end to the line, on the other end to the receiver and also to the line, and the talking is done by the agency of an induction current from the primary to the secondary coil.

The mechanical details are only important to a lay observer as indicating the extreme complexity of the process of conveying the vocal vibrations successfully, and the necessity of lessening the resistance to the smallest possible terms. The gap from Boston to Kansas City is thought to be near the extreme limit of successful transmission through the telephone, and much longer distances are only expected when some repeating system is devised, when, as with the telegraph, nearly any practicable distance is feasible. Talking to Chicago has been an old story for some time, and it was only recently that the right sort of wire connection was obtained to Kansas City—that is, the "big" No. 8 wire. The route followed was via Troy, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis.—Boston Herald.

Growin.

This country keeps a-growin,
From Tift to Tybee Light;
Thar's more good seed for sowin,
An more good craps in sight.

The love is growin dearer—
The bells have sweeter chime,
An we're gittin nearer—nearer
To the hallelujah time!
—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

CARELESSNESS

Often Causes no End of Suffering.

Probably half the people who see this article suffer from Piles. It is one of the commonest diseases and one of the most obstinate. People have it for years and just because it is not immediately fatal they neglect it. Carelessness causes no end of suffering. Carelessness about so simple a thing as Piles has often caused death. Hemorrhages occur during surgical treatment often causing death.

Piles are simple in the beginning and easily cured. They can be cured even in the worst stages without pain or loss of blood, quickly, surely and completely. There is only one remedy that will do it—Pyramid Pile Cure.

It allays the inflammation immediately, heals the irritated surface and with continued treatment reduces the swelling and puts the membranes into good, sound, healthy condition. The cure is thorough and permanent. Druggists sell the Pyramid Pile Cure at 50 cents. Send for free book on Cause and Cure of Piles by addressing Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich.

SEMIT
Tablets, the Bellevue Hospital Remedy, will cure that attack of Biliousness and put your liver in proper working order. The little tablets promptly relieve and permanently cure all troubles of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Pleasant to take; do not purge. At all druggists, 10c., 25c., 50c. Mailed postpaid on receipt of price by Semit Chemical Co., Brockton, Mass.
SEMIT

A Shoe Not Much the Worse for Wear
Is the verdict of the people who have tested the
Sunlight Shoes.
We are earning the distinction of being Lowell's up-to-date Feet Fitters.
We buy our Shoes right and we sell them right. Sincerity is a virtue; we practice it. Our customers are loyal to us, they are our best advertisers.
HIGH GRADE REPAIRING.
Sunlight Shoe Store
100 CENTRAL STREET.

A BEDROOM SUITE
With bevel plate glass, nicely carved bed, fine antique finish, all complete, for
$15.00.
They are all right.
DINING TABLES.
An elegant Solid Oak Polished Top, 6 ft. Extension Table, for only
$5.00.
WOOD STOVES, only $2.50.
OIL STOVES for $3.00.
GAYNOR & CO.
85 Prescott Street.

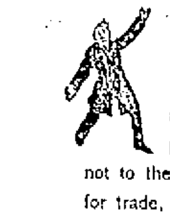
Here is What the People Want!
Seasonable Goods at About Half Price.
And that is what our store is crowded with just now. Grandest line of Children's and Misses' Dresses, in all sizes, from 2 to 14 years, at about half regular price. These Dresses are made handsomely with velvet and guimp trimmings, and are equal to any $3 or $4 dress in the market. Our prices are 98c., $1.25 and $1 49 of large sizes. SPECIAL—We have just bought one of the greatest trades in Ladies' Wrappers ever seen in Lowell. Wrappers worth $1, $1.25, $1.49 for this special sale only 50c. Come and see these goods, no cheap trash, but made by the best house in the trade. Now for Millinery. No more waiting for seasonable weather, no more time to lose. Our millinery stock, it must go, so to make this a sure thing we have cut prices right in half and an inspection of our stock will prove the same. Greatest bargains in Feathers and Plumes and feathers of all descriptions ever seen, and the low price we can sell these goods for will please you. Open every evening.
JOHN DRAIN
IN BLOCK WITH McCARTIN'S BAKERY.

Stealing Your Coal? Yes!
That's just what the old range is doing. Don't stand it any longer! Get a new range! You'll find friends, neighbors and lots of other bright people only too glad to tell you the "Good Things" about their
GLENWOOD
You will find it where you can get everything else you may need to furnish or beautify your home at
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month.

NEVER REFUSE

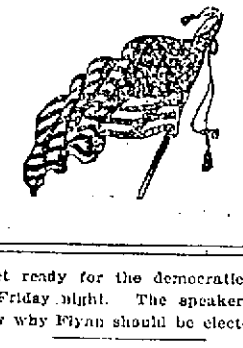


to advertise in a paper with a large circulation because you do not agree with its views on public questions. It is not to the paper that you appeal for trade, but to its readers. If you solicit patronage from those only who think as you do, you had better go out of business before you lose every dollar you have.

You may not agree with THE SUN on all questions, but if you take the trouble to look into its circulation, you will agree that you cannot afford to be out of its columns if you advertise at all.

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two other papers in Lowell, and it is the cheapest advertising medium in this city on the basis of actual circulation. It's

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.



Get ready for the democratic rally on Friday night. The speakers will show why Flynn should be elected.

Today on another page, The Sun presents some evidence of how the republican administration is wasting the public funds by handing it over to the banks for use without interest, to the amount of $90,000,000 or over. This is done to bolster up the gold standard, and conceal its defects until after election.

Senator Lodge in New York is telling the people that Spain is looking for the election of a democratic congress expecting easier terms as a result. Who was it except democrats who pushed President McKinley into the war against his will and now Senator Lodge and other stay-at-home warriors are talking as if the war was fought exclusively by republicans. He warns the people of danger ahead from what he hints at as disloyalty on the part of democrats, but in every battle fought in the war with Spain, they shed their blood nobly and none but a coward and a hypocrite would state anything to the contrary.

THE SUPREME DANGER.

The chief danger which threatens the country is the proposition to establish a bank trust which will be the most oppressive this country ever saw. The banks have already too much control over the money of the country; but if they had the power to issue all paper money, their ascendancy would be complete and the people would be reduced to absolute serfdom. That this is the issue will be clear from the following extract from the New York Tribune:

"The New York Sun, the strongest and most influential republican paper in the Greater New York defines its position on the currency question with great clearness and in a fashion which will suit the republicans of the west. It begins by stating that the fundamental issue is: 'Shall paper money of the nation be issued exclusively by the banks or shall it be issued by the government? At present, both agencies are in operation and each one is struggling for supremacy over the other.'

"'One of the rivals must surrender to the other and leave in its exclusive possession, the function of supplying what paper money the people need. To whose hands can that function be most safely trusted?'"

After quoting Secretary Gage's remark about 'the national treasury awkwardly performing an office entirely foreign to its proper function,' The Sun observes:

"'In the same spirit, the mugwump New York Times Friday morning editorially denounced the issuing of currency by the government exclusively, because under it the currency would be controlled by congress, and not put in charge of the banks. The Times, however, omits to mention that four times within twelve years, namely, in 1884, 1890, 1893, and 1895, the banks of this city defaulted upon their obligations to their depositors and that these depositors in order to get currency with which to carry on their business had to sell checks to Wall street brokers at a considerable discount. To vest in such weak institutions and in less responsible banks of the rural districts, the exclusive function of issuing paper money is an act of folly which the people will never commit.'"

Well, let us hope not; for if they do, they may as well relinquish their freedom altogether and go back to an oppression worse than that from which they were freed by the revolution.

The bill for the perpetration of this crime upon the people is on the calendar of the house ready for action after congress reassembles and the only thing that can prevent its passage is the want of a republican majority to pass it. This should stimulate every voter in an effort to elect a democrat from the Fifth district who will enter his protest against such an iniquitous scheme.

WELCOME TO OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Today Lowell is to give a rousing reception to the soldier boys of the Sixth regiment who have been granted a furlough pending their being mustered out. It is true the Sixth regiment has not had much experience in battle but nevertheless they suffered very severely from Algerism and the unhealthy climate of Porto Rico. But their lot was not so bad as that of the regiments that had to endure the hardships of war in Cuba and the privation caused by the mismanagement of the war department. The Lowell men, however, whether they went to Cuba or to Porto Rico, acquitted themselves bravely and in the rousing welcome to be given the boys today there will be but one regret and that for those who return no more, the men who have fallen victims to disease and privation, for few Lowell men were seriously injured in battle. To the relatives of the martyrs whose bodies were left behind or buried at sea this big demonstration to our returning soldiers will be sadder than a funeral dirge for to them it is the most striking reminder of the boys who died as martyrs to their country's cause. While honoring the living, let not the memory of our martyrs be forgotten; let their names be engraved on tablets of marble as an inspiration to others and a humble tribute to their heroism.

BOWLING MATTERS.

At the Wamesit alleys last night the Belmonts victimized the Lowells and won by more than 10 pins. The score:

BELMONTS.

Adams	162	169	137	468
Fels	155	151	177	507
Stevens	181	140	150	471
Mansor	119	175	131	425
Wilson	151	148	111	413
Totals	768	813	706	2287

LOWELLS.

Murphy	141	143	140	430
Howes	123	147	143	418
Fee	176	150	148	474
Fullerton	127	139	171	437
Kelley	100	158	145	403
Totals	667	737	758	2162

Famous on the diamond and gridiron, the Tigers took themselves to bowling last night and defeated the Astles by 99 pins on the Miserables' alleys. The scores going exceedingly low did not detract any of the interest nor did it dampen the spirits of the players. All those entered thought the result a victory well won. The score:

TIGERS.

Zipps	102	121	84	307
Spencer	129	140	147	416
J. Murray	111	105	146	362
F. Murray	116	119	137	372
J. Murphy	146	122	96	364
Totals	604	607	610	1821

ARCTICS.

Guderoler	91	72	83	246
McGuire	96	176	88	360
O'Brien	123	97	117	336
Lyons	172	160	135	467
Sub	127	88	108	323
Totals	608	594	431	1732

OVER ONE WORD.

ARGUMENT ENSUED IN WHICH A HEAD IS SPLIT.

Annie Reddington is locked up at the police station for attacking her husband, James Reddington with a hatchet. The arrest was made just before one o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the Lawrence Tribune.

Reddington went home to his dinner and found his wife somewhat under the influence of liquor. He sat down to a bureau in the kitchen on which there were some victuals. His wife and another woman were also seated at the bureau. The Reddington woman was writing a letter for the other woman when Reddington said that a word had been mis-spelled. His wife reached out and took up a small hatchet from a chair with which she struck her husband in the back of the head. She saw the blood commence to run down his face and neck whereupon she departed as quickly as her condition would allow. She went to 229 Valley street and was endeavoring to enter a house there when Officers Shea and French arrived with the patrol wagon and took her into custody.

The trouble occurred in an upstairs tenement at the rear of 53 Broadway. After the assault had been committed a large crowd collected. Dr. John O'Sullivan soon arrived and sewed up Reddington's wound, which was not dangerous.

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.

Respectfully,
F. H. Butler & Co,
265 Central and 591 Middlesex Sts.

If You Are Short

And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.

DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 28 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

FREE LAND AND FREE MEN.

The Views of Abraham Lincoln Applicable to Present Conditions.

Mr. Lincoln showed how the old slaveholders might escape the dangers before them—viz, they should deal justly toward others and be less rapacious. The same advice is now applicable to the avaricious speculators who have disinherited the American people. No man has a just right to hold lands for speculation while other men need them for homes. Nor has any man or corporation a right to hold title or exact rents on lands occupied as homes by any of God's children. The true and paramount title to lands is "occupation and use," as homes for the people, and all laws which do not recognize that just, paramount title are unjust laws and should be changed. How much easier and safer the change can be made before the storm comes than afterward! The man or the party who opposes a peaceful change in the interest of the people must necessarily be in favor of revolution, and may justly be styled an anarchist. The slaveholders claimed to be conservative par excellence, but the facts and events of history now prove them to have been the most dangerous of revolutionists and anarchists. They themselves created the storm which overthrew their system.

In his letter to a Boston committee April 6, 1859, Mr. Lincoln said: "This is a world of compensation, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

That was written as applicable to chattel slavery. It is now just as applicable to a system which works, brutalizes and starves the white laborers of Homestead and Pullman, of the Hocking valley and the coal mines of Illinois, and the trainmen on the railroads, worse than chattel slavery did the negro. The first and best plan of outlet or escape from this merciless and dangerous system is to free the lands and hold them in easy reach of oppressed labor, as they were when Mr. Lincoln made his masterly argument in favor of free labor. Aliens, corporations and land speculators have no better right to hold the soil of this country out of use than the Indians had. The title of the Indians was extinguished for the benefit of the American people. The titles of the speculators should be treated in the same way.—John Davis in Junction City (Kan.) Tribune.

HIS TWO FRIENDS.

The President Has One of Them Tell the Other to Shut Up.

There are rumors going about that President McKinley has, through the medium of his friend, Colonel Myron T. Herrick, rebuked his other friend, Senator Hanna. With the opening of these war department scandals, which have come upon the country like a black disgrace, Hanna again asserted his ownership in the White House. It irks and galls the president to have Hanna pose in the light of a mortgagee in possession, and he has been long in coming to the point where he would object, but this last newspaper statement of Hanna's was too strong for even the president. Besides which, as I have said in a previous article, Elkins' influence is dominant at the White House, and the president is loosening and lengthening the strings which tie him to the Ohio snubbing post of politics. At all events, Hanna said this:

"Whoever attacks Alger attacks McKinley and whoever attacks McKinley attacks me. Alger will not be removed from his office," and further to the same emphatic, ill judged effect. The president, with a courage born of Hanna's absence, told Herrick to intimate to the Ohio senator that such observations were not enjoyable; that they put him in a bad light, and he would be very much indebted to Mr. Hanna if he would be a little more circumspect. The newspapers are filled with this scandal of the war department. Half has not been told. Alger's weakness and his not too fine moral sense are responsible for death and starvation, robbery of soldiers and the disgrace to the American army establishment. President McKinley in his weakness is responsible for Alger. The Republican party is responsible for McKinley. The path of the people of the United States is pointed out. They can take it or go some other way as they please.—"Suppressed News From Washington" in New Time.

An Enterprising Brother.

I know it to be a fact that Abner McKinley has been the attorney of a number of successful contractors who have been doing business with the war department. I am reliably informed that he has made a small fortune out of his fees in these cases. If congress orders an investigation of the war department, all these things will be made public. But I do not expect that any investigation will be attempted at the next session. The whole power of the administration will be exerted to prevent an inquiry, and therefore I do not think the Republican leaders will have the courage to combat the wishes of the president.—Cor. Chicago Chronicle.

Beware of "Good Fellows."

Don't be fool enough to let some "good fellow" get your vote on election day. It isn't a question of "good fellows," but of principle, for if all the old parties have to do to get your vote is to put up "good fellows," they will do so from now till doomsday, and the working class will grow worse and worse off and no one will have power enough to rescue it. As a rule, it is a good plan to beware of "good fellows," especially political "good fellows." A "good fellow," as a rule, is a man who pretends friendship for every one who has a vote. "Good fellows" are never world savers.—Social Democratic Herald.

SAFE SURE SPEEDY

MME. LE CLAIR'S FAMOUS FRENCH REMEDY

Never Fails.

ENDORSED BY THOUSANDS

Of ladies as a periodical regulator without an equal, successful when Cotton Root, Pennyroyal, Ergot, etc., have proven worthless. 25 two-cent stamps brings trial package, and convinces the most skeptical of their wonderful properties. Send 4 cents in stamps for pamphlet, containing valuable information for ladies. Address LeClair Pill Co., U. S. Agents, Boston, Mass. N. B.—All correspondence confidential and returned with trial package.

Goodale's Drug Store, Fiske's Block, 217 Central street, Lowell.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

Goodale's Drug Store.

FREE!

Medical Examinations Saturday by

Dr. M. E. Newcomb

Successful Occult Physician, 66 Kirk St., Lowell, Hours 9 to 9 p. m.

All forms of disease located and destroyed. Her name is widely known throughout New England as performing wonderful cures. Hundreds of invalids who were given up as incurable are today enjoying the best of health.

Specialty Chronic and Nervous diseases of both sexes. Has been located 15 years at Salem, Mass., 139 Essex street treating these diseases with marked success.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

Goodale's Drug Store.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

LOGICAL CURES.

Avoid dosing for cold in the head, rose cold, and catarrhal affections. That's the long way and the wrong way. Get

DOWS'

MENTHOL CREAM.

That's the short way and the right way. It goes to the spot at once. No dosing. Lubricate the nostrils with Dows'. It's volatile; dissolves rapidly and ascends the air passages quickly. Relief is instant, cure is permanent.

10cts. in tubes; 25 cts. in boxes. All Druggists.

A. W. DOWS & CO., Props., Lowell, Mass. (12.)

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

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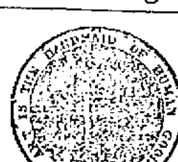
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

Goodale's Drug Store.



Notice to Abutters.

Office of Superintendent of Streets.

The city is about to smooth pave Westford street from Chelmsford street to Smith street, in consequence of which it is desirable that all persons who contemplate digging up the street for the purpose of making sewer, gas or water connections, do so at once, as it is important that such work be done before the street is repaired.

Abutters will notice the following abstract from the City Ordinance, Section Third:

"That when any street has been so paved, macadamized, or otherwise put in permanent repair, it shall not be opened or torn up for the placing of any new underground construction of any nature what ever during five years next succeeding the date in said published and posted notices stating the intention of the city to place said street in permanent repair."

CLEVELAND J. CHENEY,
Superintendent of Streets.

Lowell, October 26, 1898.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.

GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.

Goodale's Drug Stroe.

PETER H. SAVAGE,

Undertaker and Funeral Director

189 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 464-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Corrected to Oct. 3, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.40, 6.25, w6.42, *7.45, *8.07, w9.16, *9.49, 11 a m; 1.49, *3.00, 4.23, *5.44 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Trains leave Middlesex Street Station Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.48, 6.29, 10.45, w5.60, 7.01, *7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.49, w8.15, *8.57, *9.19, w9.28, *9.50, w10.50 11.03, *11.42 a m; w12.00, 12.16, w12.45, 1.13, w2.30, w3.03, 3.10, *3.47, w4.03, 4.28, w5.10, 5.22, *5.49, w*6.15, *6.24, 7.00, *7.49, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.39, w8.15, 8.49, 9.12, a m, w12.05, w4.05, 4.35, w5.30, 5.58, w7.25 p m.

For Lawrence, 6.28, w6.50 z7.83, w8.30 w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.33, w3.10, w4.05 4.18, w5.10, w5.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8 15 a m, w12.05, w5.83, w7.25 p m.

For Salem, Mass., w6.28, 7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w5.10, 5.58 p m.

For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, z7.33, 8.00, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.90, 3.10, 4.05, 5.10, 6.16, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p m.

For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.28 a m; 12.05, 2.90, 4.05, 5.15 p m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 8.00, z7.33, 8.00 a m; 12.05, 5.10, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.30 p m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.00 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.

For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, z7.33, 8.00 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m. SUNDAYS, 6.30 p m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.00 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.

For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.00 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m.

For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.00 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.

For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.50 p m.

For Eastport and St John, (via steamer from Portland) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.

For Woburn, 6.28, 7.04, 7.33, *7.49, 11.03 a m; 1.43, 4.28 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 4.35, 5.58 p m.

For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Hillsboro, 2 p m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.11, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 9.08 a m; 2.00, 6.12, 8.10, 8.40 p m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *1.40, (to Franklin only) 5.41, *8.10 p m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, *1.40 p m.

For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, *8.40 p m.

For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.12, *8.10 p m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; *8.40 p m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—9.40 a. m., *8.40 p m.

References: *Express; †Daily. w Via Western Division. ‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only. ¶ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

D. J. FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. H. C. TAFT, Gen Agt., Lowell.

N. Y., N. H. and Hartford R. R.

EASTERN DISTRICT—On and after Oct. 15, 1898, all trains will leave Lowell (Middlesex street depot) as follows:

For Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Framingham and way stations, at 7.15, 11.35 a. m., 5.25 p. m. All trains connect at South Framingham with Boston and Albany R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, Albany and the west; also at Concord Junction with the Fitchburg R. R.

The 5.25 p. m. train connects with Stonington line for New York city, the south and west.

SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, Mansfield, Pawtucket, Providence and way-stations, 7.15 a. m. Return at 6.33 p. m., connecting for Worcester and return.

C. PETER CLARK, G. S.
A. C. KENDALL, G. P. A.
I. N. MARSHALL, S. N. D.
GEO. W. MILLER, L. Agt.

Ticket office at Middlesex St. Station.

FINE

Wedding Presents

AT MODERATE COST.

In Diamonds we keep only perfect white stones. All kinds of settings.

LEGAULT & CO.

Jewellers and Opticians,

70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

COME OVER AND LEAVE Your Order With

WM. E. LIVINGSTON

15 Thorndike Street,

WHERE OTHERS OFTEN DEAL

"Boilers Will Bust"

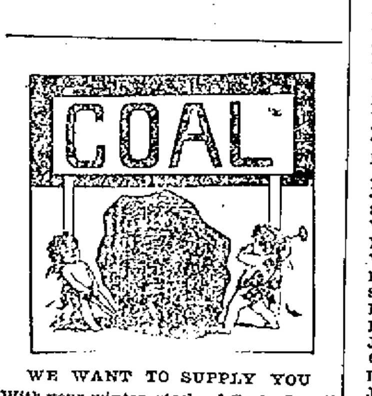
If you force them too hard, likewise swell prices on Meats and Vegetables, and we are the fellows THAT CAN DO IT.

This week we will sell best Sugar Cured Shoulders 8c. lb.

Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh Pig Hams 10c. lb.
Fresh " Shoulders 8c. lb.
Fresh " Roast 8c. lb.
20 lbs. Sweet Potatoes 25c.
5 qts. Cape Cranberries 25c.
Blood Beets 15c. pk.
Best Turnips 15c. pk.
Best Onions 20c. pk.

All other goods correspondingly low.

Central Cash Market, Cor. Central Charles Sts.



WE WANT TO SUPPLY YOU

With your winter stock of Coal. It will pay you to buy it of us, as we will give you the best and cleanest Coal in the market at the least possible prices.

D. W. HORNE & SON,
15 Central Street.

MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Oct. 27, 28 and 29, with Saturday Matinee, the Eminent Character Comedian,

MR. CHARLES COWLES,

Presenting his superbly mounted play of life in a New England village.

"A COUNTRY MERCHANT."

By McKee Rankin, Esq., supported by a selected company of recognized favorites; novel, refined specialties; realistic scenery; catchy songs; pretty dances; grotesque absurdities.

October 31, Nov. 1 and 2, with Wednesday Matinee.

The Brilliant Musical Farce, A TURKISH BATH,

Introducing the charming little Sunbeam,

MISS MARIA HEATH and MR. JACK BURKE,

The College Athlete, supported by a coterie of America's brightest stars of comedy, in 3 acts, entitled A Dip, A Sweet, and A Plunge.

Seats now on sale at Box office.

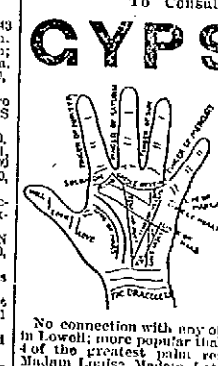
BIJOU THEATRE

Merrimack Street, Opposite City Hall.

Polite vaudeville. Continuous show from 1 to 5.30 and 7 to 10.30 p. m. Admission:—All down stairs 10c., gallery 5c. Ladies 5c. to any seat.

Have You Been to 32 Central St. To Consult the

GYPSIES



10 Cents, FOR CARD READING OR PALMISTRY.

No connection with any others. Fourth week in Lowell; more popular than ever. Town talk. 4 of the greatest palm readers in the world, Madam Louise, Madam Lottie, Madam Marianne, Madam Zingari. A. L. Morrell, Manager. French or English spoken. Full readings only 10c.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

The secret of the success of this school is in giving first-class personal instruction. In this way the student acquires the most thorough knowledge of actual business, shorthand, etc., and gains full confidence in his own ability.

N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
Runels Building, Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of HENRY W. DIXON, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to HIRAM DIXON of Lowell in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the fifteenth day of November, A D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Young Men Attention!

We have had made for us a strictly Calf Shoe, with moderate Opera and Bull Dog toes, whose wearing qualities we warrant. The price we ask is only

$2.00 a Pair.

J. J. LONERGAN.
215 DUTTON ST.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
NOEL TRAVERSY.
J. H. McCAFFREY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

FRANK BARNARD.
JNO. H. BURKE.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRITT & CO
P. H. BROSNAHAN & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
SMITH & DUNN.
F. H. CALLAHAN & CO
EDWARD F. FAULKNER & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA & CO.
GARVEY & MEADE.
FRANK BRADY & CO.
JAMES CALNIN.
D. T. FINNEGAN.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

FLOWER STANDS
All Kinds.

APPLE PARERS
Corers and Slicers.

MEAT CUTTERS
All Kinds.

FRUIT PRESSES
For Small Fruits.

FRUIT PICKER
With Long Handle.

FIBRE PAILS and TUBS

BARTLETT & DOW
216 CENTRAL STREET.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $15; his $25 Suits for $20; his $35 suits for $25. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!

"GLORIA"

ASK FOR GLORIA.

Gives the vigor and pleasure of youth. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.

S. BARTLETT, Agt., 160 and 162 Middlesex St.

THE LOWELL

Gas Light Company

Office 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle

SEWELL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

DIRECTORS—Sewell G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, is

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILDRETH BUILDING

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 1,625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy.

Wm. H. Emery.

A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

And deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Coolest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT
Corner Willie and Broadway.

JOHN W. McEVOY, 127 Central St., Opposite American House.
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY, Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM, 152 Merrimack Street.
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

W. A. LEW, 49 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

J. M. KINGSBURY, No. 373 Bridge St.
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

Beautiful Mirror, 25x36

Or a NICE CANE ROCKING CHAIR given away with 20 lbs. Tea. Our Teas are of the choicest quality and we do this to introduce them into every home.

UNION TEA STORE,
Cor. Charles and Central Streets.
J. J. Gardner, Prop.

LOWELL RENDERING COMPANY

Wholesale Dealers in

Tallow, Bones, Grease, Neats-foot Oil,

SOAP AND SOAP POWDER,

Hides, Calfskins and Pelts.

Dead Animals Removed Promptly Upon Notification.

532-4—Telephone—322-3.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing flat copy, and Models, Water and Oil colors, and China Decorations.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

THE SUN EXTRA! 6 O'CLOCK

THE DREYFUS CASE

Taken up by the French Courts.

Only Ticket Holders Were Admitted to Court Room—Zola's Attorney Among the Spectators—The Case Opens.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The Court of Cassation which is to decide upon the question of re-opening the Dreyfus case, opened at noon today. A few spectators about the palace were kept moving by the police and inside the building municipal guards were stationed in all the corridors and only ticket holders were admitted to the court room.

Maitre Labori, who was counsel for M. Zola during the latter's trial, was among the lawyers occupying the front row.

Mme. Dreyfus was provided with a seat in a corner. She was represented by Maitre Mornard.

The Dreyfus appeal case was called immediately after the opening of the court. Reporter Bard opened the proceedings by referring to the excitement and scandals caused by the case even before the appeal for a revision of the trial was lodged. He then reviewed the history of the case from the arrest of Dreyfus and said his condemnation was for one of the crimes which inspire universal horror and it struck one of those in whom the country had the most confidence. M. Bard spoke of the efforts made to obtain a revision of the case, referred to the denunciation of Major Esterhazy and reviewed Mme. Dreyfus' appeal for a revision of the case. In so doing, M. Bard said this appeal was based on the assumption that the Bordereau was written by Major Esterhazy. He then pointed out that there were suspicious facts which justified the request for the revision.

Mme. Dreyfus contended that her husband did not write the Bordereau, which all the experts reported he did write. The court, therefore, would have to examine these facts and decide whether a revision would justify.

M. Bard added that the appeal for a revision was decided upon in consequence of the late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession that he had forged a document in the case, but M. Bard said this document was forged in 1896 and could not alone be regarded as ground for a revision or for an annulment of the judgment rendered in 1894.

Nevertheless, Col. Henry had committed forgery, his evidence had been the most crushing against Dreyfus and the evidence of a forger was open to suspicion. There was, therefore, the presumption of innocence, based upon fresh facts, which led to an appeal for a revision of the case, and there was also ground to ask whether another new fact had not been brought to light and if Dreyfus was really the author of the Bordereau and the note written to Major Esterhazy and found in the apartment of Mademoiselle Pays, in which the writer asked what he should do respecting the Bordereau.

M. Bard next read Col. Paty Du Clam's report of the arrest of Dreyfus then a captain of French artillery doing staff duty in which the colonel said that Dreyfus, while writing to his dictation "betrayed intense excitement."

"But," Mr. Bard added, amid the surprise of his hearers, "the photograph taken of this writing does not give the slightest indication that Dreyfus was laboring under excitement."

Dreyfus, M. Bard also said, denied to Colonel Du Paty de Clam that he ever had relations, directly or indirectly, with foreign powers. Col. Du Paty de Clam's report further showed that Dreyfus had to write incriminating documents in ten different ways, sitting and standing, with ad without gloves, and with ordinary and broad pointed pens.

MOB THREATENS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Oct. 27.—According to a special dispatch from Paris, an anti-revisionist mob around the Palace of Justice, where in the Court of Cassation, the appeal in the Dreyfus case is being heard, became so dangerous that the lawyers fled.

COL. DIMON ARRIVES

On the Mississippi With the Sixth.

Interviewed by the Sun—He States That Privates Delorme, Brophy and McGlynn Were Left Behind on Account of Illness.

Col. C. A. R. Dimon, of this city who came up from Porto Rico with the Sixth regiment, was allowed to leave the transport Mississippi at quarantine and board a tug for Boston. On his arrival in Boston he was interviewed by a Sun reporter.

Col. Dimon is the picture of health and reports a very interesting trip.

Speaking of the Sixth regiment, he says: "The boys of the Sixth are mostly all in fine shape. I was very fortunate in getting passage with them. We arrived at quarantine at 2.30 and shortly afterward I left the ship and came to Boston on a tug. Lieut.-Col. Ames will accompany the boys home to Lowell.

"Colonel Rice told me yesterday that the Sixth would not land in Boston until tomorrow, when there will be a street parade in Boston in the morning.

"After the parade the boys will go to their respective homes. The program may be changed, however, when the governor goes aboard.

"In the entire regiment, only 21 are left behind sick; three of these are members of Company G, Lowell. They are Joseph Delorme, who has a very bad case of typhoid fever; J. F. Brophy, who is able to sit up, and Private McGlynn, who is convalescent and who is left there in charge of the other two.

The regiment will turn out in Boston 225 strong.

"General Henry told me that the SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT WAS ONE OF THE BEST DISCIPLINED REGIMENTS ON THE ISLAND."

Since Colonel Dimon left the ship, different arrangements were made, and the parade will be held this afternoon as stated in another column.

TROOPS MOBILIZED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 27.—The mobilization of the troops took place today when every available man in this garrison was mustered in in full marching order. The militia regiments joined with the regulars in the manoeuvres. Attacks by land and sea were made on the city and repelled. All the forts guarding the harbor were manned.

PRESIDENT HOME.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Secretary Porter stated this morning that President McKinley would leave for Washington at 11.30 o'clock tonight and that there would be a meeting of the cabinet tomorrow morning. Mr. Porter declined to say anything about last night's meeting of the cabinet in this city.

PERIL IN LIQUID AIR.

PROFESSOR FAY INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION IN A LABORATORY.

Experimenting in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, He Mixed It With Red Phosphorus With Startling Result—Various Explanations Given.

Professor Irving W. Fay lectured on liquefied air at the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute the other day and illustrated its great freezing power with some experiments. Professor Collins of the department of languages of the Polytechnic and eight students were watching the interesting experiments when four or five ounces of red phosphorous, which Professor Fay had frozen in the liquefied air and was stirring with a stick, exploded with a deafening detonation and great force. Professor Fay's face and eyes were so severely burned that he may lose his eyesight. Lincoln Burroughs, a student, was also badly burned about the face, and much glass apparatus in the laboratory was smashed.

Professor Fay lives in Brooklyn and is head of the chemical department of the Polytechnic. He lectured between 4 and 5 p. m. in the laboratory on the fourth floor of the institute to the Chemical society, as the students of chemistry call themselves. After the lecture Professor Fay proceeded with further illustrative experiments, and some of the students and Professor Collins remained to see them.

Professor Fay had procured 40 gallons of liquefied air in a felt covered tank from Charles E. Tripler, who has discovered a new and cheap method of liquefying air under intense pressure, and who has a laboratory in New York. The temperature of this liquefied air is about 350 degrees below zero, a degree of cold almost impossible to imagine.

In his experiment Professor Fay froze in the liquefied air some liquids whose freezing points are very low. He froze alcohol, kerosene, turpentine and bromine, which has an extremely low freezing point. Then he placed some yellow phosphorus in a glass dish full of the liquefied air. The yellow phosphorus took on a crystalline form at the low degree of cold.

Then Professor Fay placed red phosphorus in the liquefied air, where it remained until the air gradually resumed its gaseous state by absorbing heat from the atmosphere and surrounding objects. The professor was astonished to see the red phosphorus change color to yellow. Taking the phosphorus from the glass dish he put it on top of a desk while the students and Professor Collins crowded around. Professor Fay took a small piece of stick and with it was spreading out the phosphorus when it exploded with blinding flame and thundering report, to which was added the crash of splintering glass.

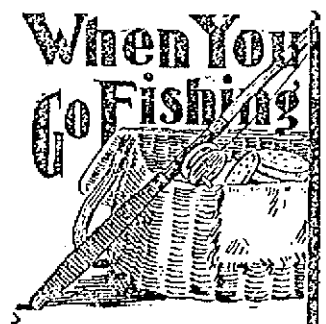
When Professor Collins and the students recovered themselves, they found that Professor Fay's face and eyes were frightfully burned, and that Burroughs, who was at the professor's elbow, had also suffered severe burns of the face. The force of the explosion was both up and down, for a hole was torn in the desk lid and apparatus on high shelves was broken.

Dr. David H. Cochran, president of the Polytechnic, and his son, Dr. Henry L. Cochran of Brooklyn, were called to Professor Fay and young Burroughs. They fear the professor will be blinded by the injury he received by the flame of the phosphorous.

None of the learned professors or physicians could tell just why the explosion occurred. The liquefied air, which of course has tremendous expansive force, did not explode, for it had already melted into gas again. Various explanations of the explosion were offered—that it was caused by the friction of the stick on the phosphorus; that some chemical change had been made in the phosphorus by the low temperature, as evidenced by its change of color, which made it much more explosive; that the phosphorus took up some of the liquefied air, which, when it was separated by the stirring with the stick, expanded with force.

Mr. Tripler in his experiments has found that a piece of cotton waste soaked in liquefied air will explode with force enough to shatter brass and iron pipes. Felt and carbon in their ordinary state burn slowly, but after immersion in liquefied air easily ignite and burn with a blaze.—New York World.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL}
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.



or on any other outing excursion, as an antidote for hunger take along a big supply of
Favorite Milk Biscuit
They'll rest, nourish and satisfy you.
Sold everywhere. Made only by
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

HON. JOHN D. LONG

Principal Guest at Republican Club Dinner.

Eloquent Tribute to the Navy—Pres. McKinley Gets Compliments for Directing the War—Long's Speech.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy, was given a genuine New England welcome at Music hall last night on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Republican club of Massachusetts. There were upwards of 800 Republicans seated at the tables from all sections of Massachusetts, while there was a good representation from other New England states. The galleries were also crowded with ladies and gentlemen. There was an evident desire on the part of the members of the club and its friends to welcome Secretary Long upon his first public appearance in his own state since his appointment at the head of the navy. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

JOHN D. LONG.

President Sohier, in his opening remarks, after the dinner, referred to the fact that when the club was formed seven years ago, the Democrats were in the majority in Massachusetts. The issues then were protection and sound money, but this fall "the question presented to the citizens is—Shall we present a united front to our common foe; or shall we comfort him by showing him that we are divided among ourselves?" Mr. Sohier said that every request that Massachusetts made at the war department was granted and that the state had no cause for complaint. Whatever criticism has been made of other departments nothing but praise has been heard of our American navy. This has been mainly a naval war. It is our navy that has carried off most of its laurels and has won most of the fights.

Governor Wolcott was the first speaker introduced and was greeted with cheer after cheer. He eulogized the administration and made special reference to the grand work of the Massachusetts men, who have made an honorable record during the war.

Secretary Long was next introduced and was given a tremendous ovation, it being several minutes before he could proceed on account of the enthusiasm. "It is well worth while to endure exodus from the dear old commonwealth to receive such a hearty greeting on returning to it," he said in opening. "I sometimes think, however, that public men, holding positions of responsibility and stationed at the heads of various departments of the public service, get either more praise or blame than they deserve. Not all the successes that come therein are by any means due to them, nor, on the other hand, all the shortcomings. They are only parts of the great system of the American institution. If its functions are performed with accuracy and success, it is because its system is right and because every personal and material factor in it is equal to the task. If it fails in any respect, the fault must be looked for not only at the head, but all along the line—in the organization, in the subordinates, in the perhaps unavoidable obstacles and sudden exigencies of the situation.

"I cannot stand in this generous presence and not be keenly alive to the fact that it emphasizes, not the kindness of personal friendship, not even the spirit of partisan zeal, but the warm, enthusiastic pride of the American citizen in the administration of the American government; pride in his country; and pride especially, I am sure, from your welcome tonight to me, in the glory of the American navy. Were there ever such pages as that navy has written, not in water, but in letters of light on the firmament of history? Why should I speak for it, when the navy speaks for itself? Is it not enough to say that it has maintained the glorious standard to which it rose in the war of the American revolution, and in the war of 1812, and in the war of the Union? Its achievements during the last six months have been one blaze of unprecedented triumph, not only the triumph of battle, but the finer triumph of the highest professional skill, of scientific achievement and of that preparation and foresight which make the public service efficient, accurate and successful. It has added new names to the already glittering constellation of heroic stars.

"I agree with the evident proposition that with the recent extension of our territory, the new duties that are upon us, and the now enlarged importance of our sea power, the increase in our naval force should go on; but I am not one of those who would have it extravagantly expanded, and I would prefer a reasonable increase commensurate with the increased need. Too rapid a development will surely lead to a reaction in the popular mind and a tendency to the other extreme, as it happened after the war for the Union. Nor must we forget that the increase of the army and the navy is necessarily attended with a very great increase in expenditure and therefore in taxation, and that in a zeal of the present moment we must stand on the old fundamental principle that under no circumstances should this become a country where the military arm is a burden instead of a defense, and that the military establishment must be subordinate by a long interval to the educational and the industrial.

"But why dwell on the navy, when that is only a part of the triumphant, responsive and glorious administration of President McKinley. Is there an American who is not proud of that administration? Is there an American who will not sustain it? What were you all saying six months ago—you Republicans; you Democrats; you reformers; you sound money men; you patriots everywhere? What were you saying then, except words of praise for the president and his performance of his duties; for his firm stand for the improvement of the civil service; for his confirming and assuring words of praise in behalf of sound money; for his generous efforts at reuniting, in the bonds of a union of heart as well as of form, all sections of the country; for his efforts to avert the grim visage of war and to maintain peace? Where then was the failure? What did you mean when you crowded about him with congratulations; when in editorial and press dispatch you had no word too cordial in his behalf; when if you saw him or any member of his cabinet, you had only expressions of satisfaction with his course? Is it possible that now in the meanest zest of a political campaign any of you will forget all this? Does he deserve less at your hands, because, reluctant to prosecute the war which congress declared, he has prosecuted it with the utmost vigor, with unflinching perseverance, and with a swift, sure triumph of your arms on land and on sea; or because on the first intimation of the possibility of peace, he has led the way to it by the most generous terms that ever conqueror granted to the conquered? Ther chave been faults and shortcomings; mistakes here, and mistakes there, but when you sweep the field from the hilltop of fairness and good sense, and not from the swamps of partisanship, what cancer of corruption or dishonesty has been disclosed, and what is the result but the most complete success won at the expense of the least possible extravagance and failures?

"A vote is not in this election the expression of a mere personal preference. Nor is it the handcuff of a party shackle. It is an expression of an intelligent weighing of principle. It is the approval or condemnation of existing government; and, looked at in that light, there is but one way in this campaign in which it should be cast, and that is for the candidates of the Republican party. What man would not almost wish that his right hand had been cut off rather than not have upheld Abraham Lincoln a third of a century ago? Let no man in Massachusetts a third of a century hence hang his head because his hand did not uphold William McKinley, the disciple and the successor, not only in place but in faith, of Abraham Lincoln.

Senator Lodge said that the United States has always been in favor of an advancing and expanding policy, and that there is nothing new in the question except as to how far we want to go. It is the most important question we have faced since the civil war. "The president has to remember the people for whom we fought. The United States cannot hand those people back to Spain; we have a great duty, and it will be fulfilled by the United States."

SHOT AT HIS WIFE.

Domestic Infelicity the Cause of a Tragedy in Blackstone.

Blackstone, Oct. 27.—After probably wounding his wife mortally and making an unsuccessful effort to destroy his home by fire, Michael Bartholmi committed suicide Wednesday afternoon. There had been discord in the family over the ownership of a farm claimed by a son.

A member of the family says that four years ago a physician who was attending on the family had told them that the father was liable to go insane, and in such an event he would be violent in his actions. Bartholmi was 60 years old, and a native of France. His widow is 55 years old, and was born in Canada. The couple had been married 35 years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Immediately after the reception to the president at the Union League club last night a meeting of the chief executive and those cabinet officers who were in attendance with him at the peace jubilee was held. Those present besides the president were Postmaster Smith, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Solicitor General Richards in place of Attorney General Griggs. The utmost secrecy attended the proceedings and it was impossible to learn for what purpose the meeting was called or what subjects were discussed.

From an official, though ordinarily reliable source, it was learned that J. C. Kellogg, private secretary to Secretary Hay, reached here with important dispatches from the state department.

TO INVOKE THE STRIKE.

Fall River, Oct. 27.—Upon the recommendation of the Textile union, a special general meeting of the Weavers' union passed a unanimous vote to strike the Hargraves mill on Monday against night work. There are 150 weavers in the rooms. The mill employs 600 hands, and its payroll amounts to $1500 weekly. Secretary Whitehead says: "The principle involved is to prevent the rising argument for a longer working day. We cannot urge shorter days than other states if we work 11 hours in Massachusetts."

STABBING AFFRAY IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 27.—While Joseph Harper was calling on a boarder at the house of Samuel Williams last evening, he became involved in a quarrel with the latter and stabbed him in the breast. Williams died on the way to the hospital, while Harper escaped. Both were colored men, and Williams was married.

FUND GROWING

BIG CONTRIBUTION ADDED TODAY—SEVERAL OTHERS.

The reception fund is growing but not as quickly as it should. The latest contributions are as follows:

John Lennon	$20.00
Friend	5.00
G. W. Conant	2.00
John J. Pickman	5.00

GENEROUS OFFER.

Dr. J. H. Sparks made a very generous offer to the city this morning which, it is needless to state, was accepted gladly. He tenders for the use of the soldiers, a brake, seating eight; a wagonette, seating eight; a wagonette, seating six; a three seater, seating five; four surreys, seating three each and as many hacks as he can get.

FRENCH CRISIS.

NO NEW MINISTRY YET IN SIGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 27.—Nothing definite has yet been settled in connection with the formation of a new cabinet. The air, however is full of ministerial lists in which the name of M. Ribot figures prominently. He is said to be the favorite candidate of the Elysee palace and it is generally believed President Faure will appeal to him to form a cabinet of republican concentration with M. Delcasse remaining in the foreign office. Such a cabinet would not oppose a revision of the trial of Dreyfus. M. Ribot has always been regarded as being favorable to a re-opening of the case.

DIRECTUM SOLD.

FOR $30,000 AFTER A GREAT SEASON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27.—J. E. Green of this city, representing the Greene estate, has sold Directum to W. E. Spiers of Ulens Falls, N. Y., for $30,000 in gold coin. Directum is now eight years old and when a four year old, made a glorious campaign throughout the east, proving himself to be the champion trotter. He wound up the season by reducing the world's trotting stallion record to 2.05¼.

Directum was bred by the late John Green, of Dublin, Contrasta county, California. He is by Director, dam Steinwinder, by Venture.

KEOUGH CHAMPION,

POOL PLAYER OF THE COUNTRY IN LOWELL.

Keough, the champion pool player of the country, is in this city looking for a game, it is presumed.

Tuesday night he exhibited at the Miserables alleys, but night he went to Boston to enter in a tournament there in partnership with the St. Louis Kid, who is known to every "follower of the green" in this side of the United States.

Tonight Keough will again be in town and will limber up a little in Belvidere.

MACHINERY BREAKS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 27.—The steamer St. John's City, from London left here last evening for St. John, but returned to port this morning with her machinery out of order.

J. W. Cummock of Bay State road, treasurer of the Manchester, N. H., mills, will hand to the directors of the corporation in a few days his resignation, to take effect January 1, says the Boston Advertiser.

"How's that you haven't any
Ivorine
Washing Powder
but recommend something else.... No thank you I want "Ivorine" *or nothing* and if you don't keep it I'll go to some store that does."
Strong words but fair ones..... Ask for what you want and get what you ask for!
&
You get a cake of pure white Glycerine Toilet Soap in every package.
THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
GLASTONBURY, CONN.

WAS DESPERATE

Blackstone Man Was Bent on Murder.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND FIRED THE HOUSE.

Saturating His Bed With Kerosene Oil.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Blackstone, Mass., Oct. 27.—Sheriff Nugent today discovered that Mitchell Bartholem, who last night attempted to kill his wife and later set fire to the farm house and committed suicide, intended to blow up the building. Under the bed in the room in which he committed suicide was found about a pound of powder covered with shavings and excelsior. It was also found that Bartholem had saturated the bed with kerosene to make sure that the house would burn.

Mrs. Bartholem is likely to die. She has been unconscious since she was shot.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Uxbridge, Mass., Oct. 27—Charles Lee of Hecla Village, aged 26, was accidentally shot this morning while hunting with William McGlone. As they were climbing a wall, McGlone's shotgun was accidentally discharged and the entire charge entered Lee's hip, making a dangerous and probably serious wound. He was taken home and physicians were summoned. He may be taken to the Worcester hospital.

GEN. KITCHENER.

FRANTICALLY CHEERED UPON ARRIVING IN ENGLAND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Dover, England, Oct. 27.—General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum arrived at Dover from Paris this forenoon and was frantically cheered by the enthusiastic crowds of people assembled to welcome him home. He was met at the landing place by Major-General Sir William Francis Butler, the military commander of this district and by the mayor, corporation, and local functionaries.

Later, General Kitchener was presented with an address of congratulation,

RUMOR DENIED.

REPORT THAT PRESIDENT FAURE WAS ASSASSINATED IS UNTRUE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Oct. 27.—A rumor circulated in London, that President Faure has been assassinated, is untrue.

INDIANS FIGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Walker, Minn., Oct. 27—Word has been received from Canon City of a shooting in which Indians shot and seriously wounded Dave Cuttings and shot the horses from under F. Duncan and F. Mosier. The redskins then went to the home of John High and shot him but not fatally. The scene of the trouble is on the south fork of the John Day river. A posse from Canon City has started in pursuit of the Indians.

OUT OF DANGER.

Charles Harzbecker, who narrowly escaped asphyxiation at the Arlington Hotel yesterday, is feeling much better today and is now out of danger.

DEATHS.

HAWTHORNE—Warren Hawthorne, died in Biddeford, yesterday, aged 81 years. He leaves two brothers, two sisters, Mrs. Albert Hawthorne, Mrs. Harriet Sawyer, James Hawthorne, of Richmond and W. A. Hawthorne of Lowell, Mass.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Middlesex county commissioners met yesterday afternoon at East Cambridge for the purpose of hearing reports from the different cities and towns in the county. Mayor Bennett went down to ask why Princeton street was left unfinished. Messrs. Conant and Bartlett, also of this city, spoke.

NEW ENGLAND R. R.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 27.—Vice President Robbins presided over the annual meeting of the New England railroad company, held at his office here this noon. The meeting lasted less than 15 minutes and the business was confined to the election of directors, viz.:

Francis L. Higginson, Boston; Chas. L. Lovering, Boston; Jesse Metcalf, Providence, R. I.; Edward G. Buckland, Providence; Frederick J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.; D. S. Plume, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles P. Clark, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Bacon, of New York; John Donne, Chicago; E. D. Robbins, Hartford, Conn.

Of the 250,000 shares, 243,467 were voted for the above named board and 243,462 were voted in behalf of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company.

THE INDIANS QUIET

Outbreak in Minnesota a Protest Against Wrongs.

Trouble Brought on by Whites Who Used the Redskins' Timber and Used Them Harshly.

Washington, Oct. 27.—"The origin of the whole trouble," said Indian Commissioner Jones in discussing the outbreak of Minnesota Indians, "was dissatisfaction of the handling of the Indians' timber, but the immediate cause was irritation at the frequent arrests of Indians for trivial causes, often for no cause at all, taking them down to Duluth and Minneapolis for trial, 200 miles away from their agency, and then turning them adrift without means to return home.

"I have information that there is a regular arrangement between deputy United States marshals and some boarding houses where the courts are located by which the deputies are to bring down delegations of Indians as witnesses in whisky and other cases. This secures fees for the deputies and money for the boarding places. At Brainerd, Minn., while I was going north, I met a party of 20 Indians on their way to court at Duluth, many of whom were of absolutely no value to the case at issue, but whose presence as witnesses would inure to the financial benefit of others.

"The Indians were prompted to their outbreak by the wrongs done them and chafed under unfair treatment. When I reached there they were surly, ugly, defiant, but soon adopted a conciliatory attitude, and finally agreed to negotiate for the surrender of the men wanted. All but two were surrendered. They said they would not allow two men to bring their whole tribe into trouble, and proudly insisted on sending themselves for the two men remaining, Old Bug and his son, to have them turned over to the marshal. They are still out.

"The Indians claimed they had whipped the soldiers and that not one of their own number had received a scratch. They showed several Krag-Jorgensens, taken probably from where the soldiers had the fight, but they did not understand their use. The Indians now will go back to their homes and live peaceably if the whites will treat them fairly, which is very likely, as the whites were thoroughly impressed with the stand taken by the Indians. In this respect the outbreak has taught them a lesson."

Commissioner Jones will recommend a reform in the existing timber methods, either adopting the scheme now practiced at Menominee, Wis., of keeping the timber profits within the tribe itself by having the timber cut by individual Indians, or of advertising a certain portion of the reservation each year to be sold to the highest bidder. The latter system would include both grown and dead ar ł down timber, and the timber would have to be cut clean.

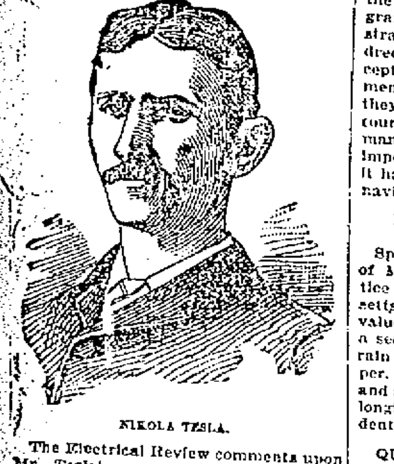
TESLA'S LATEST

Will Transmit News Without Wires.

USE OF VOTING MACHINES IN BOSTON.

Edgar Eude Decapitated in the Congo.

New York, Oct. 27.—Nicholas Tesla, the electrician, describes in yesterday's issue of The Electrical Review a possibility in electric power transmission. His inventions for transmitting electricity at high pressure over long distances have been successfully applied at natural sources of power. Probably the most important of these plants is in Niagara Falls, costing over $6,000,000 to install, which supplies electricity to many factories and supplies power for running the trolley lines of Buffalo, 26 miles distant. The announcement is now made that by employing apparatus which he has invented, capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, located at natural sources of power, the current can be conducted to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarified atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; then, at a distant point where the energy is to be used, commercially, to maintain a second terminal at about the same elevation to attract and receive the current and to convey it to earth through special means for transforming and utilizing it. With the article an illustration is presented showing streams of electricity issuing from a single terminal, giving an estimated pressure of two and a half million volts.



NIKOLA TESLA.

The Electrical Review comments upon Mr. Tesla's novel and startling ideas as follows: "Tesla now proposes to transmit, without the use of any wires, through the natural media—the earth and the air—great amounts of power to distances of thousands of miles. This will appear a dream, a tale from the Arabian Nights, but the extraordinary discoveries Tesla has made during a number of years of incessant labor, which are authoritatively described in our present number, make it evident that his work in this field has passed a stage of laboratory experiment, and is ready for a practical test on an industrial scale. The success of his efforts means that power from such sources as Niagara will become available in any part of the world regardless of distance."

USE OF VOTING MACHINES.

Boston, Oct. 27.—The attention of the Republican state committee, the Republican city committee and the board of election commissioners was called yesterday to the alleged unconstitutionality of the use of voting machines, an order for the purchase of four of which now awaits the signature of Mayor Quincy. To test these machines it is proposed to use them in four precincts of the city in the state election. It is claimed that their employment in the election is a breach of the federal laws governing the choice of representatives in congress.

Egbert E. Austin, who had just been released from the New Hampshire state prison, where he served 18 months for pension frauds, was sentenced to a like term in the state prison in Charlestown for a similar offense committed in this state. Austin is charged with obtaining $5 from Herman S. King of Shelburne Falls by pretending that he was acting under the authority of the pension bureau.

In insurance circles in this city it is stated that war insurance risks are again being written. During the past few days, or since the dispute between France and England has been noticeably acute, risks have been taken out on vessels flying the British and French flags. The rate is said to have been one quarter and one eighth of one percent for British vessels bound to other than French ports.

Edgar E. Eude of this city was shot and decapitated by the natives in French Congo. Mr. Eude left a year ago to take charge of the cutting of mahogany on the west coast of Africa for a London firm. He went ashore at Pantah with the engineer of the steamer to obtain provisions, when both were attacked by natives and massacred.

A CITY ENJOINED.

Cleveland, Oct. 27.—Judge Rickers of the United States circuit court has granted a temporary injunction restraining the city from dumping river dredgings or other refuse in the lake except by permission of the war department. The city authorities assert that they will carry the case to the supreme court. The injunction, if made permanent at the final hearing, will set an important precedent at all points where it has been customary to dump refuse in navigable waters.

ROBBED A JUDGE'S HOUSE.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27.—The house of Marcus P. Knowlton, associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was robbed last evening of jewelry valued at $1000. The thief entered by a second story window during a pouring rain and while the family were at supper. The jewelry included a gold watch and a number of diamond ornaments belonging to Mrs. Knowlton. It was evidently the work of professionals.

QUESTION OF CUBAN RELIEF.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Clara Barton says in a letter to President McKinley: "If, with the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain, it is now the intention of the government to take charge of the distribution in Cuba and complete the work of relief, it would perhaps be best that the Red Cross retire from the field, lest by remaining it might cause some embarrassment. On the other hand, if it is desired that the Red Cross continue, it will of course be necessary to make adequate preparation. We would therefore respectfully ask that we may be informed concerning the wishes of the government in the matter.

"The inquiry relative to the proposed policy of the government with regard to the administration of relief in Cuba is also prompted by the doubt that has arisen in connection with the disposition of the cargo of the transport, Comal. It is understood that the cargo of this vessel was, in accordance with the expressed wish of the government, to be distributed by the Red Cross, while on the arrival of the ship at Havana it transpired that the instructions given to her commander did not contemplate such a course.

"It is believed that there still exists much suffering in Cuba in those districts where but little, if anything, has been distributed since the raising of the blockade and the opening of the ports. Hence the primary object of this letter is, as already intimated, to inquire whether by the plan adopted the government now contemplates the distribution of supplies itself or whether it is desired that the Red Cross shall continue as the distributing agent of relief in Cuba."

APPROACHING THE END.

Washington, Oct. 27.—There are indications that the peace commissioners in Paris are approaching the end of the consideration of the subject of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish case has been presented with an ability and adroitness that commands the admiration of diplomats without regard to nationality. Even our own officials have been compelled to yield a tribute of respect to the arguments produced, but they have been of no avail in effecting a substantial change in the first attitude of the American commissioners. It is expected here that henceforth, after the courteous intimation has been conveyed to the Spanish commissioners that it is time to regard the Cuban and Porto Rican matters as settled, better progress will be made toward the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

YIELDED TO PERSUASION.

Paris, Oct. 27.—A Madrid correspondent, in confirming the report that Premier Sagasta and the queen regent have prevailed upon the minister of war, General Correa, to indefinitely postpone his resignation pending the conclusion of the peace negotiations, says that they represented to the general that his withdrawal might entail not only the fall of the cabinet, but cause the resignation of certain members of the Spanish peace commission, including Montero Rios, and thereby gravely compromise the issue of the peace negotiations. The net result is that an open crisis seems to have been avoided until the conclusion of the treaty of peace. In any case, this has done away with the necessity for and interim government, which was lately suggested as likely to be the only solution of the present difficulties.

HIS FOOT IN THE GRAVE.

Boston, Oct. 27.—By recommendation of the executive council Governor Wolcott pardoned John F. McKay, confined in the Suffolk house of correction for forgery. McKay's four years' sentence would have expired April 22, 1901, but his physical condition was such that he was pardoned without consideration of the merits of his case. He has been in the hospital ever since his commitment, has been compelled to sit in a reclining chair night and day, has frequent fainting attacks, and the prison physician said he could not leave the hospital probably until his sentence expired. His left leg and thigh were amputated, and the physician said further confinement would aggravate his disease.

UNION VETERANS OF MAINE.

Rockland, Me., Oct. 27.—At the fifth annual encampment of the Union Veterans' union officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Commander, George M. Lovering of Waterville; first deputy, James Hamilton of Bucksport; second deputy, M. M. Parker of Rockland; surgeon general, J. H. Shannon of Saco; chaplain, J. W. Webster of Newport.

QUARRELLED OVER WHISKEY.

Austin, Nev., Oct. 27.—The reported Indian outbreak at Midas is greatly exaggerated. There is no danger for the present. On the 21st, an Indian named Ballard and a white man named McLeod took a load of hay to Midas; the Indian got drunk and was carrying a bottle of whiskey on the way home. The bottle broke, and the Indian accused McLeod of breaking it. In his anger he cut McLeod about the head and face with a knife, and threatened to kill him. On reaching the river the Indian wanted to borrow a rifle from John Schmalling, saying that he wanted to kill three men. He could not get a rifle and started after McLeod again with the knife. John Schmalling held the Indian while McLeod got away for a time. Later he found McLeod again, and the latter in self-defense gave the Indian a terrible beating. The Indian was placed in jail, and is now in a dangerous condition. The Indians are greatly worked up over the affair, and Ballard's brothers say that they will kill McLeod, but do not threaten others.

The deputy sheriff at Midas asked the governor at Carson for arms and ammunition at the request of the people, on the upper Reese river, who fear that the Indians may do mischief. The people in Midas and Austin are not worried over the matter, and there is no apprehension of trouble.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.

Washington, Oct. 27.—At Wednesday's session of the convention of the Young Men's Catholic union resolutions were passed expressing a renewal of fealty to the mother church, and congratulating the president and people on the successful termination of the war with Spain, honoring and respecting those who fought so valiantly and mourning the loss of the brave patriots who gave up their lives for their country. A resolution was also adopted calling attention to the small number of Catholic chaplains in the army and navy, and recommending that steps be taken looking to an increase of the same.

The following officers were elected: President, W. T. McGuirl of Brooklyn; first vice president, B. M. Bogan of Rahway, N. J.; second vice president, D. P. Toomey of Boston; secretary and treasurer, E. P. Gallagher of Philadelphia. All of these officers were elected on a ballot cast by the secretary. Mr. Gallagher is the only new officer.

WOUND AROUND A SHAFT.

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 27.—Abraham F. Enos, foreman of the Tiddall Oakum company at Middle Haddam, was killed yesterday by being caught in a belt and wound around the shafting while making changes in a carding machine. He was 56 years of age and single.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies to embroider pillow covers; work sent to your home; good pay; send reply envelope for particulars and sample. Manhattan Embroidery Co., 128 Water St., New York.

WANTED—Every lady to know that the best place in this city to buy Trimmed Hats of all kinds is at Mlle. Maxine Lepine's, the milliner, 307 Moody street, cor. Race. See her.

WANTED—5000 men and women to know how to obtain a $3.50 pair of shoes for 15c. For particulars inquire at 121 Central street, room 8, Hub Traders' Co.

AGENTS WANTED—In every town to sell the greatest invention on earth; no experience required. Agents make from $5 to $10 per day. Agents are required to have little capital of $5 to engage with us. Sample worth $12 in gold to every household. Sample by mail prepaid for only one dollar. Apply to the Turcotte Findler, manager, 478 Merrimack street, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Active solicitors wanted everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. Tells all about the Philippines, Dewey the man and Dewey the hero, with an official history of our war with Spain. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book; low prices, big profits. Agents making $20 to $30 a week. Freight paid; credit given. Drop all trashy, unofficial war books. Outfits free. Address F. T. Barber, Sec'y, 350 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WORK WANTED—Washing, ironing and house work wanted by Mrs. Brendel, 236 Plain street.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their old felt hats dyed and blocked in the latest shapes at the Hat Bleachery, 161 Merrimack street, up stairs.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 34, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANT BLUSH OF YOUTH, soft, delicate skin! Use Noonen's Roman Secret. At all drug stores. A. W. Dow, A. E. Moor, agent for Lowell, corner of Gorham and Appleton streets.

LADIES' ATTENTION—Free term of dress cutting to any lady getting up a class for the winter season in any of the surrounding towns or at the Lowell Dress Cutting School, 326 Central street. Apply or address at once. M. J. Greaves, principal, brick block near Opera house. Single lessons 50c. Teachers sent to ladies' homes.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Monday a pair of eye glasses. Finder will be rewarded at 761 Merrimack street.

TO LET.

TO LET—Choice low-priced tenements, ranging in price from $5 to $10 per month. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

TO LET—Half a house of ten rooms at 9 Everett street; rent $16 a month. Apply at 318 High street.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 282 Fayette street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A first class confectionary store on one of the principal streets doing a good cigar, tobacco and fruit trade. Owner having other business is obliged to sell. Call at this office.

FOR SALE—Near Wilder and Middlesex streets, 2 story house; all modern improvements. Good location. Price $3100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

WAGONS—My remaining stock of high grade democrats, Concords, square wagons, panel side wagons, together with a variety of 2nd hand wagons, buggies, etc., will be offered at very low figures to close. J. F. Libby, 60 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford street, cottage house of 7 rooms. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—31 acre farm, 7 miles from Lowell, not far from electrics. Easy terms; price only $850. T. H. Elliott, 64 Central street.

CALL at 232 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE—Near Shaw street, 2 tenement house, good sized lot of land. Price $2300. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 173 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—All kinds of boarding and lodging houses and at all prices, large and small, corp. and street, at G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

ANYTHING and everything in the line of RUBBER STAMPS at wholesale prices. The best linen marker in use only 25c. J. M. Fellows, 168 Merrimack street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—On Varnum avenue, good large house and barn, lots of fruit, 7 acres of land. Price and terms to suit you. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 69x60, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100. also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1128 Bridge street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mail or at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street and city line, 20 acres of land; lots of wood and timber, and lots of good tillage land. This is a bargain. Price $2000. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

THE LOWELL Cycle Co. will send for your wheel, store and clean it for the winter. 22 Post Office ave.

CONSULT MADAM CLENDENING, scientific palmist. Advice on love, business marriage, tells past and future, also locates diseases, etc. 166 Appleton street.

RENT PAYS FOR HOME.

WILL BUY or build for you both house and lot; comparatively nothing required down. For particulars call or write AMERICAN INVESTORS' CO., 137 Central St., Lowell. Office hours 2 to 8 p. m.

James Walsh,

Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardner. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.

CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 155 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

LANTERNS

FOR

House, Mill, Stable Carriage

And out-of-door use. Lantern Globes in white, red and blue. Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed, furnished.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 20,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $1 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

BAY STATE

Dye House

Poverty is no crime, but to be a penny wise and a pound foolish is what most of the people are and if they were not they would not throw their old clothes away when they are not half worn out, and this applies to the ladies as well as gents.

Now what we wish to say is that we know just where you can save dimes and often dollars by bringing your old winter clothing to the

BAY STATE DYE WORKS,
54 Prescott Street.

and when we get done with them they will look almost as good as new. Just give them a trial order and you will feel like thanking us for our advice.

SUFFOLK LOAN CO.
(CORPORATION.)
345 Washington Street, Boston, up one flight.
(Near entrance to Boston Tavern.)

MONEY TO LOAN

At legal rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, life insurance policies, legacies, shares, bonds or any other good security.

DR. DONEHUE DENTIST

IF

PETER WATSON

Was anywhere near the army camps the people of the country would not be asking for an investigation as to the feeding of the starving soldiers. He supplies enough of people in Lowell to make an army with the choicest line of bread, cake and pastry to be had in this city. There is nothing better than the best and Peter Watson's bakery is the best.

Ask for Peter Watson's celebrated Bread and take no other. Bakery from

52 to 60 Chas. St.
465 Lawrence St.

Weddings and parties supplied at short notice and orders delivered to all parts of the city.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 GORHAM STREET.
Choice Teas, Coffees, and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
25c. a bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists or Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now,
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

The winter season will
soon be here—
Will it find you
prepared—Sleighs
all ready for use?
We know you are busy
So telephone us to
look them over
and put
them in safe
condition.

THE SAWYER
CARRIAGE
COMPANY,
WORTHEN
STREET.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Sts.

18 BALES OF

Horse Blankets

Manufacturers Samples and Odd Lots at One-third Discount, on Sale in Our Basement.—Bargain Department.

STABLE BLANKETS.

All strapped, ready for use, with webbing circingles attached.

Good stock, lined with burlap, worth $1.25, at 98c. each. Plain and checked lined with duck, worth $1.75, at $1.25 each. Extra heavy and strong Blankets, worth $2, at $1.50 each. Best quality heavy woolen Blankets, worth $3, at $2 each.

STREET BLANKETS.

Cut out and strapped ready for use. Good quality plain and plaid, worth $2.00, at $1.50 each. Heavy quality plaid, 8 lbs., 84x90, worth $3, at $2 each. Heavy quality plaid, 9 lbs., 90x96, worth $4, at $2.50 each. Fawn color, wool, 10 lbs., 90x96, worth $6, at $4.50 each. All Wool Plaids, 5 lbs., 76x84, worth $4, at $3 each. All Wool Plaids, 7 lbs., 84x90, worth $6, at $4 each. All Wool Fancy Plaids, 7 lbs., 84x90, worth $7, at $5 each.

All horse owners will find it to their great profit to buy their horse coverings from us, as these are all just as good as regular goods, but being an odd lot, samples and some slightly soiled, they were purchased by us at a big discount, enabling us to give extra good values for small money.

Fall Business in Full Swing.

The tide of Fall Business is now at its flood at our store and we are grandly prepared for it. We are stocked with the choicest and best of the world's Millinery, presenting a completeness and variety never before approached by us. Our prices are also equally important factors in producing this great activity, because they are the lowest that can possibly be quoted for goods of equal quality and merit and forcibly illustrate our well known policy, "Not to be Undersold by any House in the city.

HEAD & SHAW, THE MILLINERS.
169 MERRIMACK STREET.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER

Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

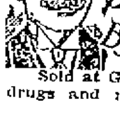
Banner Market

Prescott Street.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.

BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES

In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.



Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Chrisanthemum Will Be November's Queen.

Flower Shows in the Great Cities of America Will Crown the Fall Festivities.

New York.—There is always an intense interest in the great flower shows of the year, which, beginning early in November, continue throughout the month in the various cities of the country. They are the first evidences that connoisseurs have of the advances made by the great gardeners during the past season. Each year there are promises of new chrysanthemums and new orchids, and as a rule these are fulfilled, but the new specimens of rare value and marked improvement are few and far between. Perhaps we will have them at the flower shows this year either in New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, where the greatest exhibitions will take place.

While the yearly flower show hospitably provides space for the roses and violets and orchids and carnations that beg admittance at its doorway, it is chiefly an exhibition of the flaunting glory of the chrysanthemum, which rules the floral world of autumn with the uncompromising scepter of despotic power. Nobody wants a rose in November. The modest violet is too conspicuously modest to seem in harmony with the vigorously self-assertive weather. The carnation is too uniformly regular to suit the gray and gold days of the month that changes with every wind that blows. The orchid is too ethereal and the lily of the valley lacks the charm of autumnal coloring.

But the chrysanthemum rules its hour in masterful supremacy. It defiantly dares criticism. It flings its jagged petals into the face of popular opinion and conquers by the very force of its sturdy obstinacy. Its purple and fine linen are interwoven with the colors that greet the rise of the sun and that follow in its retinue across the western sky. Each year adds to its size and each year increases its fascinating glamour. Men and women bow to its will and tuck its gaudy badges into the buttonhole of a coat lapel and merge its gayety into the general festivity of a wedding procession.

The chrysanthemum is older than the civilization of America, thousands of years older. It grew in the far east of the older continent centuries before the Spanish ships carried the Genoese navigator to the portal of a western world. It raised its shaggy head in far-off China and Japan in days too remote to reckon the blossoming of the first seed.

The chrysanthemum is first mentioned in the floral lore of England in 1754, when it was introduced by Chinese traders and nurtured by the famous horticulturist, Miller of Chelsea. The flower, however, did not thrive in its transplanted home and apparently left no traces of its early efforts at dissemination, for fifty years later it was reintroduced into the British islands through French channels. The blossom that came from Marseilles revived no memory of the earlier Chinese flower in English minds. A discussion arose as to its name and botanical antecedents and the result was the musical title of chrysanthemum, the Greek "gold-flower."

The beautiful jagged blossom soon grew discontented with the limited soil of the older world and longed for fresh conquests with the ardor of the boyish emperor of an earlier time. It inveigled its seeds into the stock that filled the hulls of trading ships in the preliminary quarter of the present century and soon thrust its gorgeous head haughtily above the quieter buds of the old-fashioned gardens that bloomed in stately elegance in the days when Madison was president.

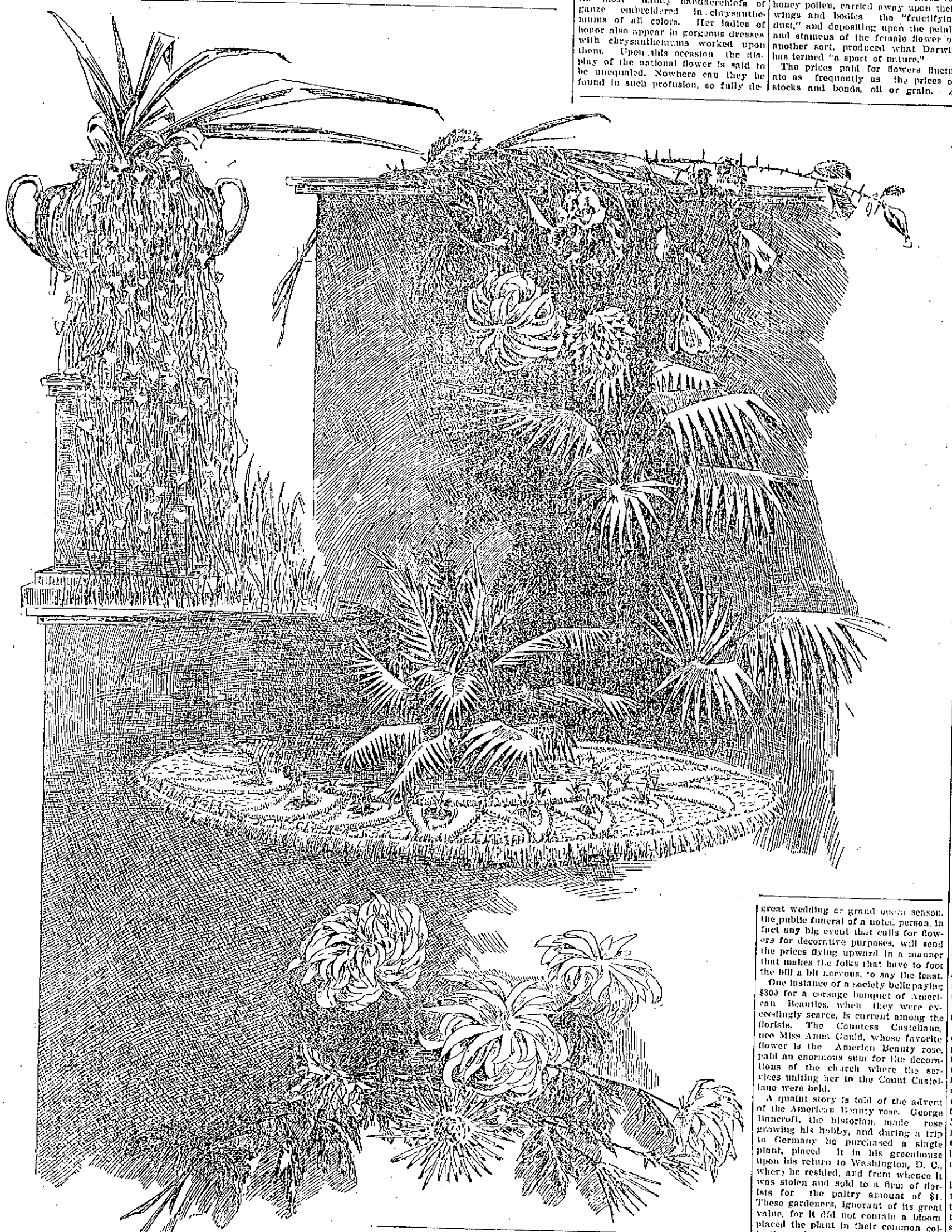
The soil of America is particularly adaptable for the production of mammoth chrysanthemums and it easily stands first among the nations even of the orient in its successful growth of the large flower. Seeds speedily ripen in the dry clear atmosphere of autumn and the blossoms frequently measure ten inches in diameter. So rapidly did the chrysanthemum grow into popular favor in the United States that it became necessary in 1889 to organize a national society for the study and propagation of the fascinating blossom. The association aims "to supervise the dissemination of new varieties of chrysanthemums; to prevent the introduction in commerce of poor or worthless specimens; to insure correct nomenclature; to stimulate the formation of local societies and to encourage better methods of culture." There is also affiliated with the National Chrysanthemum Society a national rose as well as a national carnation organization.

JAPAN'S CHRISANTHEMUM

James Morton, who has spent years in the culture of the chrysanthemum and is the national authority on its culture and history has written the following concerning its oriental status:

There are good reasons for supposing that the chrysanthemum was cultivated with much devotion by the gardeners of both China and Japan for centuries before its importation into Europe. A well known traveller in those countries tells us in one of his works that "so great a favorite is the chrysanthemum with the Chinese gardeners that no persuasion will deter them from its culture, and they will frequently resign their situations rather than be forbidden by their employers to grow it." In support of this statement he relates the experience of an English resident in that country, who, without the slightest interest in the plant was compelled to allow his native gardener the pleasure of cultivating it solely on that account. The Chinese often train the chrysanthemum into curious and fantastic forms, such as pagodas, horses, stags, ships, etc. Another peculiar method of culture practiced at Cheayuen, where it is extensively cultivated, is the grafting of cuttings into a stag and collar hung around the neck by a riband, the whole work being in gold, silver and enamels. Bestowed, with rare exceptions, only upon royal personages, it is consequently considered a very high distinction among European sovereigns who have been wearers of this mark of the Mikado's favor. The chrysanthemum, or "kiku," as it is called in Japan, is also one of the crest badges of the imperial family, and is used as an official seal. The hilts of the swords forged by the Emperor Go Toba, who ascended the throne in 1183, had the kiku figured upon them.

The chrysanthemum season in Japan is looked forward to with much pleasure, and the different communities manifest the greatest enthusiasm in its culture. A certain day is set apart as a festival, when all turn out to pay due homage to their national emblem, the many-hued chrysanthemum. During their blooming period the gardens of all the prominent florists present an exhibition of great beauty. Each evening for many weeks the notables of rank, as well as the peasants in holiday attire, join in the happy festivities. The fetes are always held in the evenings and the grounds are beautifully illuminated, presenting a scene brilliant beyond description. His Majesty also opens his gardens at the imperial palace on this grand fete day. All the highest native officials and foreign residents of distinction are present, and invitations are highly prized and much sought after. It is one of the few occasions when the Empress is to be seen in public. She delights in having the most dainty handkerchiefs of gauze embroidered in chrysanthemums of all colors. Her ladies of honor also appear in gorgeous dresses with chrysanthemums worked upon them. Upon this occasion the display of the national flower is said to be unequaled. Nowhere can they be found in such profusion, so fully developed and brilliant in color, while the rich imperial violet silk with which the tents and buildings are draped bear upon them the heraldic kiku in all its pristine loveliness. As the day draws to a close the people return to their homes to complete the slow process of intoxication by drinking saki, into which are thrown the blooms of chrysanthemums, which, they suppose, will preserve them from evil the coming year.



SOME FLOWER SHOW DESIGNS FOR THIS FALL.

PRICES OF FLOWERS.

Several years ago a number of rose growers paid $10,000 to John Bennett of Shapperdtown, England, for the stock of the famous Bennett rose, and since that time fortunes have been made and lost on it, for, upon removing it to this country, it flourished finely for a while, but soon developed bad qualities supposed to be produced by the change of climate.

The fact that flowers are bred and cross-bred in pretty much the same manner as animals is another statement that few people would credit. Among those whose business brings them in daily contact with flower growers the experiment is a familiar one. Nature produced "hybrids" through the agency of bees and other insects that, upon entering the male flower of one sort, in their search for honey pollen, carried away upon their wings and bodies the "fructifying dust," and depositing upon the petals and stamens of the female flower of another sort, produced what Darwin has termed "a sport of nature."

The prices paid for flowers fluctuate as frequently as the prices of stocks and bonds, oil or grain. A great wedding or grand opera season, the public funeral of a noted person, in fact any big event that calls for flowers for decorative purposes, will send the prices flying upward in a manner that makes the folks that have to foot the bill a bit nervous, to say the least.

One instance of a society belle paying $300 for a corsage bouquet of American Beauties, when they were exceedingly scarce, is current among the florists. The Countess Castellane, nee Miss Anna Gould, whose favorite flower is the American Beauty rose, paid an enormous sum for the decorations of the church where the services uniting her to the Count Castellane were held.

A quaint story is told of the advent of the American Beauty rose. George Bancroft, the historian, made rose growing his hobby, and during a trip to Germany he purchased a single plant, placed it in his greenhouse upon his return to Washington, D. C., where he resided, and from whence it was stolen and sold to a firm of florists for the paltry amount of $1. These gardeners, ignorant of its great value, for it did not contain a bloom placed the plant in their common collection, where, when it had bloomed, it earned, on account of its rare beauty of color, rich fragrance and fine form and size, the title by which it is now known.

Mrs. Timkins was taking her son to school for the first time, and after impressing the schoolmaster with the necessity of his having a thorough good education, finished up by saying: "And be sure he learns Latin."

"But, my dear madam," said the schoolmaster, "Latin is a dead language."

"All right," said Mrs. Timkins; "he'll want it. He's going to be an undertaker."

Oatmeal is more largely used for food purposes in New South Wales than in any other part of Australia.

ROSE LORE.

The Story of the Sweetest Flower That Blows.

In commerce the rose has not been without value. The most delightful commercial product of the rose is that known as the "Attar of Persia and India." Although the production of attar was discovered in Persia, the industry has nearly died out there to spring up in extensive rose farms in Turkey; and about Kazanlik, on the southern slope of the Balkans, close to the Shipka, or wild rose pass, famous in the history of the Russia-Turkish war.

The rose growing belt is situated at an average altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea and comprises seventy miles in length and ten miles in width. Since the emancipation of the Balkan provinces the manufacture of this exquisite perfume has become a great industry in Bulgaria and has been taken up in a large scale even in Germany. The ancestor of all, the rose of Damascus, furnishes the greater number of blossoms. The white musk rose is used, and a pink damask, but the dark red variety outnumbers them all. A fine attar is produced from roses grown in Cashmore. The attar is expensive, because it requires an enormous quantity of blossoms to distill even a few drops.

It is claimed that it was discovered by the favorite wife of Jehan Ghir, through whose garden ran a canal of rose-water. On the surface the Begum discovered a few drops of the precious attar or oil floating.

Even rose-water has its value and may be also included among the luxuries.

The hundred-leaved rose, a variety well known to the ancients and originally found in the Caucasus, is also used to make rose-water and a medicinal syrup. A mild astringent syrup is made from the petals of the French rose. The petals of the tea rose, a species of roisette, with a very fine fragrance, are used in China for flavoring teas.

A vinegar made from roses is used for headaches; a conserve of roses and sugar is given medicinally to children. The fruit or hip is also used that way, while on the Continent dried hips are used in the culinary concoctions such as soups.

The first cultivated rose is said to have been planted in Britain in A. D. 1522. The wild rose is a native of Britain, and grows abundantly. In the time of Edward III., 1334, a gold coin was made, called a rose-noble, because on one side of it the form of a rose was impressed.

In classical time there was a recondite significance connected with the rose. The statue of Diana of Ephesus was covered with roses and bees. It is connected by Dante with the ineffable "Light of the Shekinah," while he terminates the Paradise with the rose-cross.

The Rosicrucians, brothers of the rosy-cross, a secret order, used for their emblem the crucified rose. In ancient times, when secret meetings were held, men used to wear a chaplet of roses on their heads. Later on the forms of roses were painted and carved on the ceilings of rooms or halls where feasts were given, when everything connected with them was kept secret. From that custom came the expression "sub-rosa" or "under the rose," which means that nothing is to be revealed.

There is a fabled story that Cupid gave a rose to the god of silence as a bribe to prevent him from betraying the affairs of Venus, and that in this way the rose became the symbol of silence.

Among the ancients the rose became the symbol of modesty, of joy, of gladness and of grief. It crowned the reveler, it graced the garland of the lover and shed its beauty and its fragrance upon the dead after life's fitful fever closed.

In mythology we find that the rose was Venus' own flower. It is also associated with Bacchus, for we read of chaplets of roses crowning the heads of those who indulged in Bacchanalian orgies. Classic myths and mediæval lore afford a wealth of beautiful legends connected with the rose, which assure us that it has been a favorite ever since it became known.

In Shakespeare we find seventy or more mentions of the rose in the plays, and in the fifty-fourth sonnet the rose is described as truth. In his time it was considered the queen of flowers. In Romeo and Juliet we read, "remnants of pack-thread and old cakes of roses were thinly scattered to make up a show." In Twelfth Night, "by the roses of the spring, by honor, truth and everything, I love thee so." There are few poets who have not given graceful and honorable mention of the rose.

The Latin poet, Horace, even though he often alludes to the myrtle bush, the vine-wreathed elm, the olive thickets, the thick-woven shade of the laurels, the violet bed, the tall, spreading pine, the white-leaved poplar, the coronal of rosemary, the rugged oak, does not omit the rose; "while the odors of Syrian nard and the rose breathe sweet from locks tipped, and just tipped with Time's snows."—Ode II. "Then strew freely the roses," "With locks all dropping balm on roses laid," and many other poetical illusions. Although the rose is the emblem of silence its sphere touches all nations, its mission touches all hearts, all joys, all sorrows. Much there is of history and sentiment in the heart of the rose.

It is the flower of compliment and ever breathes its own sweet language in beauty and perfume.

WAR RESTRICTIONS.

It is perhaps not generally realized that the game of war is hedged round by as many restrictions as a boxing contest under Queensberry rules. These regulations, which are under the sanction of all the civilized countries of the world, are designed to insure fair play for the combatants.

When it is intended to bombard a place, due notice should be given so that all women and children may be removed to a place of safety; and every care must be taken to spare churches and hospitals, as well as all charitable or educational buildings.

All chaplains, doctors and nurses are protected in every possible way, and are not to be taken prisoners or in any way injured.

Any soldier robbing or mutilating an enemy is liable to be shot without trial, and death is the penalty for wounding or killing a disabled man.

The bodies of the enemy are to be carefully searched before burial, and any articles found on them which might lead to their identification are to be sent to the proper quarters.

Explosive bullets must not be used and quarter must be given the enemy whether he asks for it or not. In an attack on the enemy there must be no concealment of the distinctive signs of the regiments. Poisoning drinking water is strictly forbidden.

"What does the Dairymen's Association want protection from?"

"Why, from the water works company's rates."—Chicago Record.

Tramp—Called fer see, lady, if I could do sum work fer ye.

Kind Lady—What can you do?

Tramp—I'm a sort of dentist, mum. I want ter advertise, so I'll put a set of teeth into a good pie for nothing.—Town and Country Journal.

THE WEATHER.

Sun rises—6:13; sets, 4:43.
Moon sets—5:20 a. m.
High water—10 a. m.; 10:45 p. m.

Fair weather seems certain Friday, and cooler in the morning, followed by rising temperature, with variable winds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR ANNUAL OFFER.

A coal hod and shovel with a pound of Tea: 19 pounds of Granulated Sugar $1. Dickson Bros. Tea store, 55 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 15 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade Piano.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred Cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins, 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

I can save you money on buying your watches and clocks, Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Special sale of full sized street ash cans with covers at the Thompson Hardware Co.'s.

The Lowell district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association met in Tyngsboro yesterday and adopted resolutions on the death of the late John F. Williams.

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

The annual reception to the members and friends of the Lowell Young Men's Christian association will be held at the Y.M.C.A. building this evening. Mr. Archie Leon French, the polyphonic imitator, impersonator and ventriloquist, will give an evening's entertainment. There will be a gymnastic exhibition after the entertainment. Light refreshments will be served. The Lyceum orchestra will furnish music.

POLITICAL NOTES.

KNOX ASSAILED.

The Fall River Globe cannot pass unnoticed Congressman Knox's allusion to mill operatives earning $9 a week and his defence of the 10 per cent. cut-down in congress. It says:

Congressman Knox of the Lawrence district is candidate for reelection. He represents a cotton manufacturing constituency, and it would be natural to suppose that he would at least have a long distance acquaintance with the economy of that industry; be able to make a fairly accurate guess at the average wages of the mill operatives among his constituents, even if he didn't take the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual facts by consulting the official statistics and have a general knowledge of the effect which the present low wage schedule has had upon the material interest and social condition of the workers.

Such however, doesn't seem to be the fact, judging by some statments which Knox has been making on the stump in his bailiwick. It is to be expected that with such a bad case as the collapse of the republican prosperity program has forced the spell-binders of that party to defend, that they would resort to fiction more or less to bolster up their argument, Mr. McKinley, himself, has in his recent speeches out West, set them the example in that line. Nevertheless one cannot but wonder at the ignorance or audacity, whatever you will, of the Lawrence statesman telling his cotton factory constituents, who know better and have occasion to realize the fact bitterly that the average wage paid to the operatives in the mills of this state is $9 a week.

Had he taken the pains to consult the reports of the state bureau of labor statistics before thus insulting the intelligence of the people, he would have found that average wages before the recent cut-down was but $6.43, and in this computation is included salaries of overseers and other high priced employes. But that isn't all that the badly informed Candidate Knox doesn't know. This is evident from the fact that in explaining and excusing the 10 per cent. prosperity cut-down of last spring, he coolly declares that this imposed no hardship on those who were obliged to submit to the scalping.

Well can the Lawrence Register afford to drop the sarcastic remark that "It is charitable to believe that Knox is not familiar with his subject." At the same time it would seem that this very unfamiliarity with matters of such vital concern in his own district, ought to be sufficient to determine the voters there to elect him to stay at home that he may have the opportunity to get better posted.

Says the Lawrence Tribune: "The gold standard and a republican administration have brought about reduced wages in one of New England's chief industries. In the face of this testimony, people are not going to be frightened by the cry of free silver.

AT THE ALTAR RAIL.

At the altar Harry Keldar of Midvale, Neb., recently refused to marry Miss Genevieve Ransom because he smelled cigarettes on her breath. Like many another society girl, Miss Ransom used to indulge occasionally with her girl friends. Keldar discovered the fact some time before the date set for the wedding and said he couldn't stand it. So Miss Ransom promised to smoke no more.

But shortly before the hour set for the marriage ceremony one of the bridesmaids offered her a cigarette. The young lady couldn't resist. So she smoked just once more. A few moments later she stood beside the groom in her parents' drawing room. The house was filled with guests. As the clergyman commenced the ceremony Keldar sniffed suspiciously. Then he leaned forward with his face close to the bride's. "You've been smoking again!" he exclaimed.

Miss Ransom vouchsafed no reply. Without another word Keldar turned and walked out of the house. The bride fainted. The groom's friends hurried out to bring him back, but Keldar wouldn't go. Nor would Miss Ransom have accepted him had he changed his mind. The match has been declared off. —Midvale (Neb.) Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean

DENTIST 97 KIRK ST.

IMPORTANT LETTERS

RELATING TO THE HEALTH OF CITY.

The board of health has called the attention of Governor Wolcott to the danger of the spread of typhoid fever through the return of convalescing soldiers. The result is the following circular sent to all boards of health:

Office of the State Board of Health, State House.

Boston, Oct. 20, 1898.

To the Board of Health:

The state board of health deems it desirable that special precautions be taken during the present season to prevent the occurrence of typhoid fever in the cities and towns of the commonwealth. The present season of the year is the time at which typhoid fever is peculiarly liable to occur and there are special reasons why it becomes necessary to be more than ordinarily vigilant this year. The return to the different cities and towns of many soldiers suffering with, or convalescing from attacks of typhoid fever, renders it a matter of importance to provide that great care is taken that no infection shall be allowed to reach the water supplies of the state, either private or public.

Hence the board has deemed it a proper precaution to issue this circular which was prepared for similar purposes in 1896. Should further copies be needed, they will be forwarded to any local board on application to the secretary, 141, State House, Boston, Mass.

Respectfully yours,
—S. W. Abbott, Secretary.

Supt Whitcomb has sent out the following circular:

Office of Supt. of Schools,
October 25th, 1898.

To Masters and Principals:

1. The board of health proposes henceforth to notify me, and so enable me to notify you, when danger from infection is past, in cases of pupils kept from school on account of contagious diseases. Excluded pupils can therefore be readmitted only on receipt by you of a notice from me.

2. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are very prevalent just now, and I suggest that you aid the board by noting closely all suspicious cases which come under your observation, by excluding those who should be excluded, without waiting for a notice from me or to the board all doubtful or suspicious cases.

Very truly yours,
—A. K. Whitcomb.

MATRIMONIAL.

BRACKETT—FITZGERALD.

Mr. Guy W. Brackett of Providence R. I., was married last night at 7 o'clock to Miss Grace Mae Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald, at the home of the bride's parents in Tewksbury. Rev. A. E. Reynolds performed the ceremony. The bride's attendants were Misses Leona Fitzgerald and Miss Louise Bailey of Andover, sister and cousin of the bride, respectively. The best man was William Palmer and the maid of honor was Miss Edith Forrestall.

CHAMBERLAIN—YEOMAN.

A brilliant society event was the wedding of Mr. Charles E. Chamberlain and Miss Maud L. Yeoman, two well known young residents of this city. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents, 61 Platt street. Rev. George F. Kenngott officiated. The bride's attendants were Miss Eva Yeoman, sister of the bride, who was bridesmaid, and Mr William H. Yeoman, brother of the bride, best man. The bride was becomingly dressed in a costume of white muslin and carried bride's roses. The bridesmaid wore white over pink and carried pink roses. A reception to the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties was held after the ceremony.

CASEY—LYNCH.

At the parsonage of St. Peter's church, Mr. Charles Casey and Miss Annie Lynch were united in matrimony last evening at 5.30 o'clock by Rev. Fr. McDonough.

Miss Emma Lynch, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and Mr. James Ganley was best man.

The bride was dressed in white Swiss muslin over pink silk and carried bride roses. The bridesmaid wore a dress of white muslin and carried roses. A reception was given after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 40 Wamesit street.

OLIVER—CALHOUN.

Rev. D. A. MacPhie pronounced the words which join men and women for life over another happy couple. They were Mr. George Oliver and Miss Margaret Calhoun, the groom a prominent resident of Rockburn, P. Q. The wedding took place at the bride's home, 131 Church street and was witnessed by a number of friends.

HUTCHINSON—ENGLAND.

One of the prettiest of the October weddings was that which took place last evening at the beautiful home of Senator George E. Putnam, 26 Read street, Centralville, the bride being Miss Annie England, a sister of Mrs. George E. Putnam and the groom, Mr. George E. Hutchinson, a popular young business man of Fitchburg, Mass.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the Kirk street Congregational church in the presence of relatives and friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lizzie England and the best man was Mr. Harry L. Griffin of Boston. The ushers were Fred H. Putnam, Harry S. Griffin and Fred Ward Coburn of Boston.

The house was tastefully decorated by Patten & Roberts and the ceremony was performed under an arch of hydrangeas and autumn leaves, surmounted by two doves. The bride was charmingly attired in pearl silk with white satin trimming and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid wore light blue silk and carried daybreak pinks.

Sidney R. Fleet presided at the piano during the ceremony and reception and D. L. Page served a dainty supper. From 7 to 9, the happy young couple received the congratulations of their friends and on the late train started on their honeymoon, after which they will reside in Fitchburg. They were the recipients of many costly gifts.

DUGGAN—BURGOYNE.

It was a very pretty wedding that occurred in Belvidere yesterday afternoon in which two well known members of the Immaculate Conception parish—Mr. Hugh F. Duggan and Miss Catherine Burgoyne—were the contracting parties.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The wedding ceremony was performed at the rectory of the Immaculate Conception church, the pastor Rev. William D. Joyce, O.M.I., officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Louise Riley and the best man was Mr. Michael Higgins. The bride wore a beautiful wedding dress and carried a large bouquet of roses. Following the ceremony, a reception was held at 110 Concord street where Mr. and Mrs. Duggan will reside. There they received the congratulations of their many friends and a wedding dinner was served by the D. L. Page company. The wedding gifts were handsome, the collection embracing elegant furniture, dining room set and silverware.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Duggan started on their wedding tour and will first visit Washington. The groom is one of the prominent business men of the city. He has conducted a grocery store on Concord street for many years past and enjoys the confidence of his friends and neighbors. The bride is well known to members of the Immaculate Conception parish and has always been identified with parish work.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Dorcas Temple, Rathbone Sisters, entertained the following grand officers last night: Grand Chief Anna J. Harvey of Taunton, District Deputy Grand Chief R. Emily Little of Charlestown, Grand Junior Fannie W Eaton of Brockton, and Past Grand Chief Florence J. Danforth of Lowell.

Twenty-five applications were received at the meeting of Court L. J. Smith, Junior Foresters, on Tuesday night. A large delegation will go to Lawrence in two weeks to assist in instituting a new junior court there.

CLAN GRANT

HAS AN ENJOYABLE HALLOWE'EN PARTY.

Clan Grant, No. 151, managed a hallowe'en party in Manchester Unity hall last night that proved an all around success. The concert program included: Piano solo, James Hounsell; remarks, Chief Moir; violin solo, John J. Quinn; song and dance (specialty) Messrs. Howard and Hall, comedians; trio, Miss Liberty and Wilmott Brothers; reading, Miss Helen Thomas. James Hounsell was the pianist.

Dancing followed the concert and lasted until midnight. Committee of arrangements: Chief, George Moir; chaperon, D. Kinghorn, secretary; R. Houston, treasurer; J. S. Hastings, George Campbell, James W Gregg, John Grant, George Gordon, S J. Gregg; floor director, William A. Hastings; aids, Emory Miller; A. A. Cutting; reception committee, George Moir, chief; J W. Gregg, J. S. Hastings, W. Chisholm, D. B. Turnbull.

FOOT BALL.

The Lowell High vs. Wakefield High football game arranged to be played on the fair grounds yesterday afternoon did not come off. It was entirely due to the unfavorable weather that the game was not played, as the boys received a special despatch earlier in the morning, stating that the Wakefield team would not come.

CELTICS WILL ENTERTAIN

The Celtic club will entertain four of its members who are in the Sixth regiment.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

M. J. SHARKEY & CO.

44 CENTRAL ST. LOWELL.

Fire, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance in the leading companies. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1.30, and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Drop a postal if unable to call.

Y. M. C. I. FESTIVAL

Grand Jubilee Fete Was Held Last Night.

A FINE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM WAS PRESENTED.

The Affair Was a Grand Success.

The Jubilee Festival of the Y.M.C.I. in Associate hall last evening was a joyous event in which nearly one thousand young people participated.

The hall was crowded, the weather apparently not interfering with the attendance. The entertainment feature was sufficient in itself to attract a large audience for it embraced selections by some of the best local talent.

The national colors were profusely displayed around the stage, the setting of which was very pretty. Potted plants were banked along the front and sides of the platform. The orchestra played the opening selection and then followed a piano solo by Mr. John J. Conlan. Mrs. Hugh Walker sang a beautiful soprano solo and Henry Carroll, who possesses a remarkably fine voice, was heard in a solo that pleased immensely.

It was a very well selected solo that Miss Nano Gallagher sang, and it merited the generous applause that followed. There was a selection by the quartette, Messrs. Haggerty, Martin, Boulger and Murphy. Miss Adelaide Sullivan sang sweetly and Baby Tyrrell danced herself into the favor of the audience. Miss Lauretta Roark and Daniel J. Donahue, Esq., were applauded for their well rendered solos.

Following the entertainment there was dancing which all enjoyed. Several tables were arranged around the hall and they did a thriving business. The flower, candy, and lemonade tables were far in the lead. They were well officered and Messrs. Rountree and Burns and the young ladies who were in charge of the affair deserve great credit.

The tables were in charge of the following:

Lemonade: Chairman, John Burns; secretary, Miles Reagan; matron, Mrs. Bernard Burns; assistants, Mrs. Frank Burns, Misses Annie Murphy, Lizzie Henry, Nellie Connors, Annie Walsh, Bridget McCabe, Rose Masterson, May Welch, Isabella Welch, Nellie Gormley, Mary Berry, Katie Nolan, Katie Haggett, Katie Lee, Maggie Lee, Bridget Roark, Jennie Roark, Mary Constantine, Nellie Dillon, Katie Keefe, Norah Fox, Nellie Tighe, Annie Welch, Nellie Purcell, Catherine McNamara, Annie McPherson, Maggie Tully, Mary Leary, Della Leary, Nellie Daley, Annie King, Jennie King, Julia Barry, Mary McGrath, Annie Boulger, Annie Flemings, Alice Burns, Rose Lee, Annie Burns, Lulu Murphy, Lizzie Murphy and Mrs. Elizabeth Welch.

Flower and candy: Chairman A. E. Rountree; matron, Miss Mary McDermott; assistants, Miss Emma Wood, Bella Fee, Dollie McDermott, Margaret Roark, Etta McDermott, Josie O'Mara, Maggie O'Mara, Kate Hickey, Emma Teague, Nellie McGrade, Annie Gookin, Catherine Fitzgerald, Margaret McDermott, Catherine Dolan, Lauretta Roark, Mary Crotty, Katie McDonald, May Costello, Alice Teague, Lillian Farry, Mary Conway, Agnes Maguire, May Maguire, Martha Holden, Catherine O'Connell, Mamie Pevey, Nellie Lynch, Annie Ryan, Lena Lawson, Annie Shaughnessy, Annie Conway, Nellie Maloney, Nellie Sheehan, Jennie Doherty, Theresa Eagan, and Katie McCaffrey.

The success of the affair is due largely to the earnest efforts of the following committee together with those who co-operated with them:

General manager, Daniel J. O'Brien; assistant general manager, Miles Reagan; floor marshal, Walter F. King; assistant floor marshal, Arthur J. McHugh; chief aid, William McGovern; aids, Hugh Farley, Charles Smith, Martin Crowe, John Carroll, James Burns, Daniel McElholm, Joseph Meaney, Michael Carey, John T. Buckley, Chris. McSorley, John Murray, Thomas McGinn, Patrick Mooney, Thomas Finnerty, John Flanagan, Joseph Courtney.

WALTER F. KING, Floor Director Y.M.C.I. Jubilee Festival.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Here is an advertisement from an old copy of an English provincial journal: "Wanted, for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait on table, join the household prayer, look after the horses and read a chapter of bible. He must, God willing, arise at 7 o'clock in the morning and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands; if he can dress hair, sing psalms and play at cribbage, the more agreeable. Wages, 15 guineas a year."

A few impressions gathered by the court reporter are printed herewith:

The superior court is the greatest loafing place in the world. The public court cannot hold a candle to it in this respect. It is daily filled and invariably a majority of the spectators have no interest in the case. The court room, for some inexplicable reason, is always kept frightfully warm and the atmosphere is most conducive to sleep. Hence, it is not surprising especially in the afternoon to find upon looking around, anywhere from 10 to 20 of the spectators enjoying a placeful sleep awakened only by the roar of a particularly energetic attorney in his argument to the jury or the time-honored chant of the crier "Hear ye! Hear ye!" at the adjournment of the day's session.

This applies to the criminal sessions for unless the civil case is particularly spicy, the crowd will not assemble.

Then, after court is adjourned, there is always a crowd left to hang around the entrance to watch the prisoners marched back to jail, the crowd increasing or decreasing according to the importance of the charges against the prisoners; one murderer will attract a greater crowd than a dozen burglars.

Judge Hopkins is holding court in the old court room, following the example of Judge Lilley. The old court room is the place, too, for with all the money expended upon the new building it is neither large enough or fit for business.

Upon entering the new court building, one pauses to admire the grand corridors and wide stairways. But what a woeful waste of valuable space. Upon leaving the wide corridors, one finds himself in a small, stuffy, and ill-designed court room very much inferior to the old-fashioned, ugly, but comfortable room in the wing beyond.

It is a treat to attend court when Judge Hopkins presides. He is one of the brainiest judges in the state and his charges to juries are well worth hearing. His opening address this term, in which he impressed upon the jury the organic law of the land in relation to a trial by jury and the oft-forgotten rule of law that every man is innocent util proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, was a grand effort.

Too many jurors believe that because a man appears before them charged with violation of the law, particularly in the case of a defendant appealing from the decision of the lower court that he must necessarily be guilty.

No shrewder witness ever took the stand than "Josh" McCaffrey of Boston, formerly of Lowell, now an inspector for the state board of health. The minutest detail is gathered in by the vigilant "Josh" and he seems almost invulnerable against cross-examination.

With the warmth of a ray of sunshine on a chilly day, the smiling countenance of Lawyer Frank Curran of Woburn beamed on the "regulars" within the bar a few days ago on the occasion of his first and only appearance this session. As is usual, Lawyer Curran's clients were among the fortunate few who went their way rejoicing.

One of the jurors, I don't recall his name, has already been dubbed "Oom Paul," from his alleged striking resemblance to the distinguished Kruger.

In view of the fact that extensive repairs are being made at the Cambridge court house, it is probable that some of the Cambridge criminal cases will be tried in this city. And there's an immense number of them in the calendar.

One of the meanest telephones in town on which to do business is that in the old registry of deeds office. There's always something about it to delay you. I watched Sheriff Cushing struggle for just 28 minutes yesterday in an attempt to talk with a Central street office. He was so disgustingly patient about it that I went out in the corridor and swore for him.

This term has been a record breaker for light sentences excepting the sentence in the Maxwell case which, of course, admitted of no alterations.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FELL INTO PIT.

ACCIDENT TO A CONTRACTOR YESTERDAY.

C. W. Parsons, a contractor, who lives in Tewksbury, was directing the work of a squad of men engaged in the construction of a stone foundation on Elm street nearly opposite the court house, yesterday. He was leaning against the casement of the cellar window, from the outside and it gave way, precipitating him into the excavation. The distance was not over seven feet and he struck on a mound of soft gravel but the suddenness of the fall gave him something of a shake-up. He was said to be unconscious, and the men sent for the ambulance, but when it arrived he had recovered. He was driven home by one of the men.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, like Painless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists Rooms 21, 23, 25, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

THE LARGEST PURCHASE IN

Black Crepons

Ever made by any firm in this city. Over 3000 yards, regular $2.50 quality, elegant patterns, Silk Finish, Mohair Mixture,

YOUR CHOICE, - - - $1.25 A YARD

SPECIAL.

45 inch All-Wool Granite Cloth, made to sell at $1 a yard, in Navy Blue and Blacks,

ONLY 50 CENTS A YARD.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

CREDIT TO ALL—NO MONEY DOWN

FIRST WEEK'S INSTALMENT REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

We want you to realize that we are buying goods in such large quantities, and do business on such a large scale, that we are able not only to quote the lowest prices possible, but also to make terms to suit everybody's means.

Men's Overcoats and Suits, All-Wool Kersey Overcoats, only $10.75, guaranteed to be equal to any $15 Coat.

Nobby Business Suits in All-Wool Scotch Mixtures, $9.75, $10.75 $12.75, up to $22.

Ladies' Jackets and Capes, Kersey and Boucle Jackets, $7.98, $9.98 and up to $25.

Extra Long Boucle Capes, lined and interlined, at $10.98, equal to any $15.00 Cape in the market.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98

Caesar Misch

ODD - FELLOWS - BLOCK
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

Harvard $1000.00 PURE BEER

He Doesn't Drink Harvard Beer.

Do Not be Deceived.

Every keg and bottle (brewery bottles) of Harvard Beer bears a label on which is a one thousand dollar guarantee of purity. If you are in doubt about it, the label settles the question.

Only the genuine Harvard Beer has such a label and guarantee upon each package.

Harvard Ale is gaining friends daily.

HARVARD BREWING CO. LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.